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SOMEHOW OR OTHER WE GET ALONG

The good wife bustled about the house,
Her face still bright with a pleasant smile,
As broken snatches of happy song
Strengthened her heart and hand the while.
The good man sat in the chimney nook,
His little clay pipe within his lips,
And all he'd made and all he had lost,
Ready and clear on his finger tips.

"Good wife, I've just been thinking a bit.
Nothing has done very well this year;
Money is bound to be hard to get—
Everything's bound to be very dear;
How the cattle are going to be fed,
How we're to keep the boys at school,
Is kind of a debt and credit sum
I can't make balance by my rule."

She turned her around from the baking bread,
And she faced him with a cheerful laugh;
"Why, husband dear, one would think
That the good, rich wheat was only chaff.
And what if the wheat was only chaff
As long as we both are well and strong;
I'm not a woman to worry a bit,
Somehow or other we get along

"Into some lives some rain must fall,
Over all lands the storm must beat,
But when the rain and storm are o'er,
The after-sunshine is twice as sweet.
Through every strait we have found a road,
In every grief we have found a song;
We have had to bear, and had to wait,
But somehow or other we get along.

"For thirty years we have loved each other,
Stood by each other whatever befell;
Six boys have called us father and mother,
And all of them living and doing well.
We owe no man a penny, my dear,
We're both of us loving, and well and strong,
Good man, I wish you would smoke again,
And think how well we've got along."

He filled his pipe with a pleasant laugh;
He kissed his wife with a tender pride;
He said, "I'll do as you tell me, love,
I'll just count up on the other side,"
She left him then with his better thought,
And lifted her work with a low, sweet song—
A song that followed me many a year,
Somehow or other, we get along.

THE OLD "FLINT MILL."

It was an old, unpainted, double sort of a frame house. It stood at the foot of the hill—the beautiful, grassy, green, sloping hill, from whose side burst out one of the finest fountains in Ambleside Township. A compact beech-tree, double, too, like the house, stood just above the rock from which gushed the rill of pure water. Everybody called the house the "Flint Mill." It was nicknamed that in derision by the neighbors, because every one of Deacon Flint's children lived there a spell after they were first married. Folks said the old father put them through the "toughening process" before he let them go out into the world.

There was Abijah and Amiriah, and Dorcas who married Sam Carmichal, and Peleg and Austin, and Amaryllis and Amelice Isabel, and lastly, at the time we write this, there lives in the Flint Mill, Sebastian and Malcolm. Bassy is married to Mercy Howard, and Malc to Linda Price, and two good women so different it would be hard to find.

If I want to sit down and talk about books, Linda Flint is the woman I want to see; but if I am bothered about the yeast not coming, or the butter showing never a speck after an hour's churning, or the grease and lye not mixing and turning into soap, or the spot on the carpet, or the annoyance of rats and mice, or the hen leaving her eggs unhatched, I go to good, wise Mercy Flint and tell her how I am annoyed. She will smooth her fat red hands down over the well-ironed folds of her gingham apron and say, "Well, you're not the first one who's had that bother!"

Indeed, I am glad that neighbors are not all alike. It wouldn't be pleasant. The variety of tastes is what makes them useful and helpful.

For instance, I ran over to Mercy's one day last week with, "Don't you think! the hen on the Plymouth Rock eggs goes off three or four times a day and wallows in the ashes and sand, and she behaves just as if she didn't like the business of hatching! I'm afraid she's giddy and won't settle down to motherhood and its duties in a womanly way. What do you think, Mercy?"

She looked up at the clock with a "Well, the brown loaf will be done in just half an hour, and then I'll run over and give her a good basting if she deserves it."

When she came the hen was in the ashes and sand, kicking out this leg and then that, flipping her wings one at a time with a hustling, waltzing wriggle that scratched the ashes all up among her feathers, wallowing as with a sense of intense enjoyment, and making the dust settle grayly on her very comb.

"Acts as if she was troubled with mites; let's go look at the nest," said my neighbor. The nest and eggs were creeping with mites! I had paid three dollars for the setting, besides the express charges, and my face visibly lengthened.

"Easy managed," said the heartsome, little, willing soul; "we'll manage, and you'll have one of the finest broods in Ambleside—see 'f you don't now."

She lifted the eggs carefully into milk-warm water, carried the nest out into the truck patch, emptied out the contents, swept it well, and poured some kerosene oil into the bottom of it and put some around the outside and edges, sprinkled a little tobacco in the box, and then put in good, fine, soft straw, while I washed and wiped the eggs carefully; then put a little oil about the corner in which the nest belonged, and replaced it. When the hen had performed her very necessary dust ablution, she returned, craned out her neck, gathered her duds about her as if dreading the mites, and with a low "So-so! clook-clook!" she stepped in softly, shook herself into proper setting shape, and settled herself, satisfied. Four days after every chick came out, good as new, except one. One egg did not hatch—it was as light as a cork, and Mercy said; "Always save that kind for nest-eggs. They will last through all weathers, and answer for a measure just as well as a good egg or one of the boughten kind."

When the rats found their way into the cellar at the Flint Mill, Mercy took some fresh tar and poured a little at the points of ingress and egress, and that put a stop to their "carryin's on," as she expressed it.

I learn so many things from her. Now, I did think that after a child's stockings were worn out at the knees, there was no help only to use them for scouring-rags, but that woman, my good, careful, kind, saving neighbor, knits a top on of another color of yarn; and if the feet are gone, too, she knits new feet, and they are as nice as a spick-span pair that the child never had on. She is so inventive; so rich in resources, so ready to see her way out of narrow places. I am amused with her wholesome good sense.

One time Katie Beldon, she that was Kate Cameron before marriage, was spending a month with us. Her babe was not more than three or four months old, and was restless nights and threw up its milk, and took long crying spells, and none of us knew what was the matter. I knew Mercy, down at the Mill, would have a dozen cures, and I was glad she did not happen in while Roy was enjoying one of his periodical howls.

But one morning she came in bustling with, "What is the ail of that child, do you suppose! I was out in the berry-patch picking my Thursday berries for jam, and says I to M'liss, says I, 'M'liss I'm going to run over and see what's wrong.' Bless his heart, let his auntie take him; so there now, they shan't 'buse my little lam', so they shan't now;" and she sat down, turned the wrong side of her apron, and laid him on it and began unfastening his clothes. When his back was bare, she rubbed down the spine, a finger on each side of the bone, two or three times, at which he flinched visibly. "I thought so, Miss Beldon; your baby is liver-grown," said she, puckering her mouth.

"Ah!" said the young mother, "what does that mean?"

"Well, I don't hardly know. I guess it means that the liver has grown fast to the backbone, and that it is too big for the size of the baby. It is easy cured, though; most all my babies had it. Some folks make fun and don't believe in it, but what one learns by experience they know to be a fact. Now, I will tell you what I would do right away for the dear little sufferin' fellow, bless his sweet heart," said she, in a cooing, motherly manner.

Just here I caught Kate's eye, and this was what my glance telegraphed to her:

"She is superstitious; don't laugh or make fun of my good neighbor—please don't."

"Well, I would take everything off the child and lay him on my lap on a piece of a sheet or quilt, made by some person who has been dead long enough to have gone back to dust."

"Yes," said Kate, attentively and politely.

"And then I would put some clean, sweet lard in the oldest tin-cup I could find, and melt it on a shovel of coals out in the yard, with your face turned to the east, never saying a loud word to any one. Have the lard ready melted before you lay him on your lap."

"Yes, madam," said Kate, prettily.

"Then begin and grease his little back and loins with downward rubbing every time, his head turned to the east without fail. Finish up with rubbing over the soles of his feet. Then wind a veil or small shawl around your head the way women wore them, turban fashion, in Bible days; wrap him in the old sheet or quilt and carry him, feet first, to each of the four corners of the room. Go round the room seven times; then have the table stand in the middle of the room, and around the leg in the direction of the east lift him, round and round for seven times. Then grease him again, wrap him up, nurse him, and let him go to sleep, and he'll never have the liver grown any more."

My good neighbor! how gladly would I have saved her from an expose of her whims and superstitions, but Kate did not laugh and I loved her for it. These queer notions made her none the less a good neighbor. I never laughed at her.

When our good cider vinegar became insipid and lost its acidity, she told me that I should have been better posted; that vinegar always died when there was a death among the connections, unless some one not related to the family went and shook up the barrel and made it change its mind.

And when I said our onions were so strong, not sweet and good as usual, she remarked that it would teach me a lesson, that she had told me not to sow the seed when the sign was in the lion!

One day while Kate was with us I sat out on the porch rocking and mending overalls, while she and her baby swung in the hammock near by, under the wide-spreading branches of the old elm.

"What a pretty country place this is!" said she; "how I would like to live here if I could have the choosing of my own neighbors. Ha, ha! I'd have dear Grace Greenwood live there in the shadow of those fine butternut trees; Josephine Scott, the beauty-loving artist, should live on that fine grassy knoll this side of the dense, leafy wall of native oaks; Clara Louise Kellogg, the sweet singer, should abide among the larks and thrushes and orioles in a wee little cottage between those trailing willows, and down there in that double house, with the fountain brook sparkling like silver, I'd have, I'd have—let me see—who would I have live there?"

"Down there in the Flint Mill?" said I. "I'll tell you. You'd have the same two blessed women that I have—Mercy and Linda Flint—one of one kind and one of t'other kind. Most delightful women they are, too, though they don't write stories or poems, nor do they lecture or give public readings or grand parties, nor do they paint pictures, but they have missions; they are glorious women."

"Well, but wasn't it one of them that told me that ghoulish way of curing my baby of a disease that never was and never will be?" and she caught hold of a sweeping bough and the hammock ceased its swaying, while she stared in a questioning way.

"Just so," said I, "but she is none the less a good neighbor for that. That is no fault. The superstitious notions of her ancestors, who came from Salem, Mass., long ago, still linger in the blood. It takes a good while to get rid of these things. You know how it is. That brown mole on your neck dates back more than one hundred and fifty years—your grandfather said so. And this red spot betwen my own eyes is hereditary—it is very old—it is mine by right. We are made up out of the odds and ends and fragments of those of our kin who have gone before. Yes, you'll have the same dear, kind neighbors in the mill—you'll leave them there. They will assimilate with the others you have chosen."

And there we sat and chatted in the soft afternoon of that beautiful summer day. The yellow bees hummed in the flaunting nasturtium flowers that were trained up like a vine round the pillars of the porch. The swallows skimmed and darted and fluttered with buzzing wings down the wide chimney of the old house among the poplars. A picnic-party drove by with gleeful voices, and the horses tossed their manes as though proud of the pretty maidens who essayed to learn how to drive. While I sat listening to the soothing sounds, lulled by the sweet breezes of the summer, I heard a gentle tapping of fingers on the door of the pantry—just noise enough to attract my attention. There stood good Mrs. Mercy, my neighbor, with a basket covered with a cloth as white as the foam of milk.

I tip-toed in, lest I should rouse the dozing mother and babe in the hammock. I knew the tricks of my kind neighbor. She was always "at her tricks," and how good they did come, sometimes, when I was tired or had company or had been doing a big day's work.

"You see, miss," she said, "I thought as you had company you would be glad of something that would save work," and her sun-browned face blushed with embarrassment, for, as she said often, she had "no flow of language." She knew better than she could express; she was discerning, kind, thoughtful, and unselfish. And here in the pantry, she uncovered the basket and took out a deep dish more than half full of the daintiest yellow cottage-cheese, with the thick, golden cream lying half an inch thick over its surface. I was so glad. The visitor from the city—Kate—had never tasted or seen such a luxury, I knew, and it was doubly welcome, coming from the "ghoulish woman" who had prescribed for the baby's ailment. In the other end of the wide market-basket, covered up in her best "chany dish"—pearl-white, with pale, wild roses intertwisted into the vine with ferns running around it—lay a block of fresh, new honey that would weigh no less than three pounds. Again I was so glad. Kate would be pleased, too. Indeed, I wanted to see her high notions taken down a little.

"Oh! don't thank me. It's all right; you'd 'a done the same thing; why, it's a pleasure for me; law me! don't say so!" said my neighbor, when I said I was gladder than I could express.

"Now," said she, "make some of your nice puffy, bakin'-powder biscuit, and shave some of that good beef that I seed you storing away awhile ago, and a pot of your good tea, and set your table out'n the porch in the shadder o' the grape-vines, and you'll have a pictur' that your friend will carry back to the city—one that she'll often think over."

And I looked up into her gray eyes and thought of the new neighbors that Kate had, in imagination, settled about her, and of my suggestion that she retained the Flints down at the Flint Mill.

I acted on Mercy's suggestion about biscuit and beef and tea, and set the table out on the long porch at the viney end, where the plant-stand and two hanging-baskets were, and I never saw a woman made happier than my visitor was.

She praised the cheese and had never eaten any like it, with the taste of combined cream and butter and cheese. The honey was a poem; she said it was rhyme and reason and beauty and inspiration, and brought her visions of fields of nodding clover-blooms and meadows with sweet honeysuckle bells a-swing in the breeze and of brooks and hedge-rows, all out under the blue of quiet, summer skies in the beautiful country.

Then I told her whose hands had made and brought the cool, rich treat for our cozy tea, and the thick, clear, pearly honey in her best "chany dish"—the wedding-gift of old Salathiel Stone, who had "united in the holy bonds of matrimoney," not only our neighbors, Sabastian and Mercy, but her father and mother also, 'Diar Johnson and his consort, Martha Ann Merrivale—and then, as I filled her cup the second time, I couldn't help saying to the dear visionary, who had never known much of the rough-and-tumble, practical side of real life:

"Katie, if you lived here, now you would let the Flint Mill neighbors stay on, wouldn't you?"

She laughed, as she broke open another of my dainty biscuits and laid a translucent slice of the rich honey inside of it.

"I guess I'd let them stay. I had thought Litta, the wonderful, should occupy the mill; but, dear me, she'd never think of making cottage-cheese or sharing honey—or—or—taking my 'lam' on her lap and prescribing for his ludicrous liver! Not Litta, indeed. And Grace Greenwood would be writing for the papers and Mrs. Scott so busy making pictures that neither of them would stop to get up warm meals for themselves, even. Yes, you have a dear, good neighbor, no doubt better than any of my favorite authors, artists, or singers would make," and she took another spoonful of the creamy cheese.

We thought so, too. We would not exchange Mercy Flint as a neighbor for a woman who could claim wealth, fame, wisdom, intellect, or any of the gifts that raise woman to the heights of exaltation.

Mercy could not write a line of poetry, yet she lives out whole poems. In the high places of native sympathy her soul shares the keen delights that poets love. The world bestows no vain applause on such humble ones, but they lose not a jot by it. She knows nothing of the vulger strife for high places. Her family and her neighbors and her friends entertain an angel unaware. She is content and proud of her simple life and simple pleasures and of the name and meaning of wife and mother. She delights in little services, in making others happy, and the result is, she leads a life in a little world of enchantment, which surrounds her like a charmed circle. Is it any wonder that we love our neighbor at the old Flint Mill?—*Rosella Rice, in Arthur's Home Magazine.*

FARM AND GARDEN.

SAVE YOUR STRAW.—Our favorite rack is made by setting 14-foot posts 4 feet in the ground 8 feet apart. The poles for these posts should be about 6 inches through at the top end. The rack is 6 feet wide. At the top of the posts, along the sides and across the ends, we spike on a 2 by 6-inch piece to stiffen the rack and hold the posts in place. Just above the surface of the ground, we spike a 2 by 6 cross-piece at every pair of posts. On these, boards or poles are laid to keep the straw from the ground. The cross-pieces should be well spiked, as they must serve to keep the posts from spreading at the top. There must be no cross-pieces above these, except at the end of the rack. If put high up in the middle of the rack they will prevent the straw from settling down when eaten out from below. The object in having the rack so narrow is to allow the cattle to reach nearly to the center from each side, so that the straw will constantly settle down within their reach. Ten inches above the floor we spike on another 2 by 6-piece clear around, and 16 inches above this, still another is spiked on, making a space through which the cattle can pass their heads. The space, between the lower piece and the floor answers for sheep to reach through. On many small farms this rack, 30 or 40 feet long, would hold all the straw. On large farms it might be filled several times during the winter from the main stack, which could then be fenced to keep the cattle away from the straw entirely.—*American Agriculturist.*

HAY HEATING IN THE MOW.—Hay is not injured by heating a little after it is stored, provided there is no moisture about it except its own sap. Of course it would be undesirable to have the heating process proceed beyond a limited degree. It is better to have the hay heat a little than to dry it too much before storing it. Mr. A. W. Cheever, editor of the *New England Farmer*, in a report on the hay crop of Norfolk county to the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture several years ago, said: "I do not object to putting in hay that will slightly heat in the mow if it is from any moisture except its own sap. I find that a great deal more hay can be stored in the same barn, if cut early, than if allowed to get ripe. To have it feed well to my cows, it must be cut and cured in such a manner, and at such a time, that it will come from the mow soft and limber, instead of hard and wiry." Good judgment, tempered by experience, is requisite to enable one to determine when a sample of hay is cured just enough to keep. It is better to have the hay a little drier than is necessary than to have it green enough to mould in the mow.

PECULIAR MODE OF CULTIVATING ONIONS—L. H. H., Charlestown, Mass., writes: "There have appeared this season a number of interesting communications on onion culture. We have been glad to see this exchange of expression about this vegetable, for the demand for onions is an active one, with fine prices. My object in writing to-day is to tell of a novel plan a few of our New England market gardeners indulge in—a plan I think that is not generally known or practiced. The idea is to have a continuous onion bed. In midsummer—August—little bulbs from the seed stalk of plant are set out. These are kept clean of weeds, but otherwise little or no cultivation is given, neither are they protected during the winter following. In the spring they are cultivated, and by and by they throw up seed stalks, upon which new top onions are formed. These are gathered and set out the same as the year before, the old plants remaining in the soil. The following spring those old plants are fit for market. The spot selected for this experiment should be a protected one with a southern exposure."

WOMEN AND DOGS.—Kate Field says: "The way women travel with miserable little dogs fills me with amazement. Men don't; and when I think of the pampering these creatures get, and what a nuisance they are to travelers, and how the same amount of care bestowed upon children would result in untold benefit to mankind, I become cynical. The affection wasted upon poodles would, if properly distributed, supply all poor orphans with homes."

THE CALAMITY IN ITALY.

HEARTRENDING SCENES IN NAPLES.

Only Five Houses at Present Standing in Casamicciola.

A dispatch from Naples to Reuter's Telegram Company says: "It is now stated that the number of persons killed by the earthquake on the Island of Ischia, Saturday night, was 2,000, and that the number of wounded was 1,000."

Most of the houses were thrown down, and 3,000 people are reported killed, and as many injured. All estimates, however, are imperfect. Some of the people escaped to the sea and made their way to Naples. The Hotel Piccola Sentinella sank into the earth. The shock was felt miles out at sea, and at Naples twenty miles away. The towns of Forio and Lacceameno, near Casamicciola, were also damaged. According to the statement of some who escaped, the first shock was followed by an opening of the ground in many places. Water gushed out of springs that were previously unknown. The excitement throughout Italy is intense. Steamers loaded with the dead and injured are constantly arriving at Naples, and nothing else is talked of. Many churches were ruined at Forio, and fifteen people were killed at Serrara. All the hotels at Casamicciola are wrecked. The dead are fearfully mutilated. The calamity will exceed the Chios earthquake in 1881.

Professor Palma, the Baroness Dirisels, Commander Zupputi, and the families of Signori, Cecere, Siciliani, Ali, and Martano are among the dead. The Marchioness Pacca Laurati is supposed to be among the dead.

Professor Palmieri, Director of the Meteorological Observatory on Mount Vesuvius, states that the disaster was not due to an earthquake, but to the subsidence of the ground.

The scenes in Naples occasioned by the accident are heartrending. The hospitals are crowded with wounded survivors, and the dead houses are filled with bodies of the victims. The bodies of several Neapolitan ladies have been recovered from the ruins. Five houses remain standing at Casamicciola. Cries for help can be heard coming from the ruins. Sappers are hard at work endeavoring to rescue the persons who are still alive. Boats from the island filled with dead bodies are arriving in Naples constantly.

Many women and children are among the victims of the earthquake on the island of Ischia. Most of the corpses which have been recovered are so discolored by dirt that even after they have been washed the features of the victims are unrecognizable. All the members of the police force at Casamicciola were killed.

An eye-witness describes the scene at the theatre at Casamicciola when the earthquake occurred as an awful one. The curtain had just risen when a tremendous shock was felt. A fearful roar followed and the ground rocked like the sea in a storm. A great cry of terror arose from the audience, who were thrown into a heap, and a large number of them were buried beneath the timbers of the building which fell upon them. Two more shocks occurred. All who could rushed outside of the theatre and hundreds of persons clambered into the trees in the vicinity for safety. Most of the people, however, escaped to the shore where bonfires were lighted as signals of distress. Hundreds of half-naked men and women wild with terror and grief, ran to and fro among the ruins with torches during the night searching for missing friends. All the bodies recovered were buried immediately to prevent miasma. King Humbert, who has been sojourning at Monza, has gone to Casamicciola. The municipality of Vienna has voted in favor of donating a large sum of money toward the relief of the earthquake sufferers in Ischia. As it was impossible to recover and bury all the bodies, Signor Genala, Minister of Public Works, ordered that, in view of the horrible exhalations from the decomposing remains, the uncovered corpses be left where they lie and liquid lime be poured over the ruins made by the earthquake. Casamicciola has thus been converted into a vast cemetery.

Of the foreigners staying at Casamicciola only those were saved who were at the theatre on Saturday night. Survivors state that they were obliged to pass Saturday night in absolute darkness, without daring to move, even to assist those calling for help beneath the ruins. There is now little hope that the latter are still alive. According to the latest estimate 3,000 persons perished on the island. Three soldiers searching for victims were fatally injured on Monday.

Several men and women were rescued from the ruins on Monday morning. Many more might have been saved if a larger force of rescuers had been available earlier. Many persons who were heard groaning during the night were dead before they could be reached and carried to places of safety.

Survivors say that thirty-seven persons were entombed in a room in the Hotel Piccola Sentinella. Count Sergardi, after three hours' exhausting labor, rescued eleven persons, but failed to accomplish the principal object of his efforts, the saving of his sister. The play at the theatre on Saturday night was a burlesque, which opened with a scene representing an earthquake.

The Lawyer's Hotel.

Four years ago Mr. Harding, the distinguished Philadelphia lawyer, was stopping at a little hotel up here among the clouds on the top of the Catskills. One day he wanted boiled chicken, and asked the proprietor why the chickens were so healthy on top of the Catskills—why he never saw any dead ones.

"If you want broiled chicken," said mine host, indignantly, "you'd better build a hotel and have them cooked."

"Very well; I'll do it," said Mr. Harding. "I'll have spring chickens if I have to build a hotel and run it myself."

The next day the rich Philadelphia lawyer picked out a site on the top of Catskill Mountains, where he could see sixty miles of the Hudson River, with Berkshire Hills beyond. Then he got hold of some other rich men, formed a company, and built the great hotel Kaaterskill, the largest mountain hotel in the world. It has a thousand rooms, and is in the middle of a four thousand acre park. The hotel was a success from the first, and it is safe to say Mr. Beach's little healthy chicken now pays Mr. Harding about $25,000 a year.

A. T. Stewart bought the old Union Hotel in Saratoga through a freak and ran it for fun.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

$144,553,366 Collected During the Past Year at a Cost of About $5,120,000.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has written a letter to Secretary Folger in regard to the operations of his office, in which he says:

The offices of all the collectors of internal revenue, 126 in number, were carefully examined before the close of the last fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, and the entire collections of internal revenue for that year, amounting to $144,553,366.96 have not only been accounted for, but paid into the Treasury of the United States. The collection of this vast sum cost the Government about $5,120,000, a percentage of 3½ and the money was disbursed without any loss to the United States.

The comparative statement of the receipts during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1882 and 1883, shows receipts as follows:

In 1882, $146,523,273; in 1883, $144,553,366, being a decrease of $1,969,907; The total receipts from the spirits was in 1882, $69,873,408; in 1883, $74,368,775, being an increase of $4,495,367. The increase was mainly from spirits distilled from grain, $4,274,314; from retail liquor dealers (special tax), $169,232; from spirits distilled from fruit, $32,786, and from wholesale liquor dealers (special tax) $16,897. The total receipts from tobacco were: In 1882, $47,391,989; in 1883, $42,104,250, being a decrease of $5,287,739.

The decrease was mainly on chewing and smoking tobacco, $2,897,339; on cigars and cheroots, $1,530,637; and on dealers in manufactured tobacco (special tax), $860,723. The total receipts from fermented liquors were in 1882, $16,153,920; in 1883, $16,900,615, being an increase of $746,695. The increase was mainly on ale, beer, and porter, $745,365. The special tax on brewers was decreased $10,939.

The total receipts from banks and bankers, not national, were: In 1882, $5,253,458; in 1883, $3,748,994, being a decrease of $1,504,464. The decrease on bank deposits was $1,069,894, and on bank capital, $431,066. The total miscellaneous receipts were: 1882, $7,850,497; 1883, $7,430,721, being a decrease of $419,766. There was an increase of $105,973 on penalties, and a decrease of $516,055 on bank checks, friction matches patent medicines, etc.

The following tabular statement is an estimate of the annual reduction of internal taxation, under date of March 3, 1883, on the basis of the receipts for the fiscal year 1883:

Objects of Taxation.	Annual Reduction.
Capital and deposits of banks and bankers not national	$5,249,173
Snuff, chewing and smoking tobacco	12,906,196
Cigars	9,122,926
Cigarettes	694,053
Special taxes of peddlers of tobacco and of manufacturers of and dealers in tobacco, snuff, cigars, &c.	1,136,405
Stamp taxes on bank checks	2,318,452
Friction matches	3,272,258
Patent medicines, perfumery, cosmetics, &c.	1,978,394
Total	$36,677,861
Add capital and deposits of national banks, paid directly to the Treasurer	5,989,702
Total reduction	$42,667,563

THE CARLYON CALAMITY.

The Cause of the Terrible Disaster.

Engineer Boynton said: "I first saw the freight car when about four rods from it, after I had passed the Carlyon station. I blew for down brakes and reversed my engine. I just had time to do that when we struck and my engine turned over on her side on the north side of the track. I found myself lying in the cab unhurt, though half covered with coal. In a previous accident, when the engine rolled down an embankment, I also came out without a scratch. My fireman, George McCathra, was also in the cab, and he too escaped unhurt. Steam was escaping freely from the savety-valve, but enough of it did not reach us to do any harm. We were running, I should say, about twenty-five miles an hour.

"The collision occurred on an up-grade. We left Lewiston twenty minutes late and were thirty minutes late when we left Lyndonville. From Lyndonville to Carlyon is four miles, and we ran that distance about on schedule time. My engine was a freight engine, and I commonly hauled freight trains with her. I had drawn this passenger train several times last summer. The second was a passenger engine, and McCarthy, the engineer on it, whistled for brakes after we struck. There was no air brake on the train. Even if there had been, I do not think the train could have been stopped in time to avoid an accident, though it might not have been so fatal. As we passed Carlyon depot I looked out for danger signals, but saw none. Just then the fireman opened the furnace door, and the bright light from the burning coal sort of blinded me. For a moment after he closed it I could not see distinctly from the headlight. Just as soon as I could see plainly I discovered the car on the track. The track-walker, Perry, had passed by it not more than an hour before we struck it. We passed him a mile west of Carlyon and he must have been coming toward the depot, for the flagman that was sent back met him."

Albert Perry, the track-walker, testified that he went over the track about half an hour before the collision and everything was all right. And yet it seems from other testimony that a freight car was blown 128 feet with the brakes set, which appears hardly credible. The depot master says he did not examine or look to see if everything was all right.

THE BRAZILIAN ARMY is in a rather disorganized condition. The ex-Minister of War in Brazil gives a melancholy account of the laxity of discipline, not merely among the rank and file, but also among the higher officers. One of these, a Colonel, on hearing that he had been passed over, went to the War Department, abused the officials there, and swore that if the Emperor did not see justice done he would let them know what three hundred bayonets could do in the streets of Rio Janeiro. The hospitals in many parts are sinks of financial corruption. Some officers frequently receive for medicine four or five times their active pay, and leeches are hired four or five times a month at eighty cents each every time. Electric collars are supplied at the cost of tens of thousands of dollars, and "feeding bottles" figure in the accounts for over fifty thousand dollars, "as though," adds the ex-Minister scarcastically, "the military hospitals were nurseries for children."

THE SHOOTING OF CAREY.

How it Was Accomplished on the Steamer Near Cape Town.

A dispatch from Cape Town says that O'Donnell, the murderer of James Carey, the informer, only took passage for Cape Town, but on learning that Carey was a fellow passenger he continued on the journey with him on the steamer Melrose, and shot him when that steamer was close to Algoa Bay in the presence of the informer's family. A fund to be used in defending him is being collected. Carey died without speaking after he was shot. O'Donnell is an Irish-American. He denies that he knew who Carey was previous to his arrival at Cape Town.

O'Donnell was accompanied from England by a woman he called his wife, who appeared to be on intimate terms with the Carey family during the voyage. O'Donnell was examined before a Port Elizabeth magistrate on the charge of murdering Carey. According to the evidence given Carey and O'Donnell had been drinking in the second class cabin before the murder. When the steamer was half way between Table Bay and Algoa Bay O'Donnell suddenly shot Carey in the neck with a revolver. Carey staggered away, and O'Donnell followed and shot him twice in the back. Carey died in twenty minutes. O'Donnell says he was a Californian digger. He had lost largely in a silver mine. He was unaware of Carey's identity until he saw it stated in a Cape paper who he was. He then determined to kill him.

He is six feet high, has gray eyes and dark hair; is about forty-five years of age, and is paralyzed in one hand.

Mrs. Carey deposed at the examination that after the murder she asked O'Donnell:—"Did you shoot my husband?" and he replied:—"Yes, I was sent to do it."

Carey's identity was suspected by the steward and another of the crew of the steamer Kinfauns Castle, who noted his likeness—although shaven—to portraits of the informer and the number and name of his children.

Carey's demeanor on board the steamer was imprudent. He lived very freely. He provoked a row at a Cape Town hotel by his abuse of the English.

A mob of men entered some of the houses on Abbey street, Dublin, and seized bedding, furniture, and other articles, with which to make bonfires in celebration of the death of James Carey. Effigies of Carey were burned and mock funerals were held in various Irish towns. Eight enormous bonfires were built around James Carey's late residence. There were also fires in streets throughout the city. Bands marched through the streets playing national airs, followed by crowds of people who cheered as they marched. A slight collision occurred between the crowd and the police. The officials fear that the Fenians will be much emboldened by these demonstrations.

The London *Times* pronounces the death of Carey a public misfortune. It says he had been an instrument of justice. The murder is calculated to encourage daring and lawless spirits to commit acts of violence. The joy caused in Ireland by the informer's death is proof that many elements of danger still exist there.

The Dublin *News* says that while his death cannot but give joy to the real friends of Ireland, it is also a menace; but the unhappy event gives proof, if that were needed, that the elements of danger continue to exist.

Carey the Irish Informer.

James Carey, the Irish informer, was a bricklayer in Dublin, and a member of the Town Council. Some months after the assassination of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke the police arrested him and many others. Eventually Carey and seven confederates were arraigned on a charge of murder. After parleying for some time with the authorities he confessed that he was not only present at the assassination, but that he was one of the master spirits of the conspiracy. He had belonged to the Fenian Brotherhood since 1862 and became an Irish Invincible in 1881. He arranged plans for the murder of Secretary Forster, but they fell through. Finally it was decided to kill Mr. Burke, and Carey took a party of seven, consisting of Curley, Joseph Hanlon, Fagan, Brady, Kelly, McCaffery and Patrick Delaney, into Phœnix Park. The murders were committed by Brady and Curley, Carey taking no actual part in the stabbing, but aiding and abetting. Carey gave evidence against the seven prisoners, five of whom were hanged. Mrs. Carey was boycotted and Carey's house set on fire, presumably by Invincibles. On the application of the Collector General of Rates Carey was adjudged a bankrupt on account of the rates on his property not having been paid. He threatened to resume his place in the Town Council and to continue his business as a bricklayer. These threats were made in order to induce the government to give him some reward or purchase his consent to emigrate. His applications for a written pardon were unheeded, his demands for terms were unanswered; his brother Peter was removed from his company, so that he did not know what had become of him; other informers had left the prison, and he knew not whither they had gone. He began to suspect that something had been done with his family, and the expression in a letter, written shortly before he was taken from Kilmainham, shows he was suspicious that they had been, as he terms it, "kidnapped." Carey's elder children were first sent away; then his wife and the younger members of the family followed, it being intimated to them that Carey would meet them at a certain port. The news was imparted to him that his wife and seven children were already aboard ship, ready to sail, and unless he chose to join them, their passages having been paid, he would have but little chance of meeting them for a very considerable time. This last blow overwhelmed him and he was ready to go anywhere.

There is scarcely any doubt that Carey was concerned in many of the murders of landlords in Ireland. The Irish police stated that they had plenty of evidence to connect him with capital crimes, and according to his own admissions on cross-examination his career had been one of conspiracy and wickedness.

SOME people have such a pleasant way of putting things: "Now, do let me propose you as a member." "But suppose they blackball me?" "Pooh! Absurd! Why, my dear fellow, there is not a man in the club that knows you even!"

IT does rather stir up the bile of a college president to speak of him as running a dude factory.

NEW STREETS.—This year's New York City Directory contains 450 new streets.

THE HUMOROUS PAPERS.

WHAT WE FIND IN THEM TO SMILE OVER THIS WEEK.

HONESTY.

An old negro met an Arkansaw colonel on the street and proposed to exchange a very good silver watch for one comparatively worthless. The exchange was made, and several days afterward, when the colonel met the negro, he asked:

"Gabe, why did you want to trade watches with me? The one I got from you is an excellent time-keeper, while the one you got from me is of very little account."

"Wal, boss, yer see I stole dat watch what I let yerse'f hab, but shortly arterward I reformed, an' 'cluded ter trade aroun' till I got one by hones'ness."—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

A LAZY FELLOW.

Here is a German method of describing a member of a very familiar class composed of people who spend a great part of life in idleness, but always insist that they are endeavoring to secure employment:

"I met that lazy fellow who used to shave for you," said a man to his barber, "and he tells me he is looking for work."

"Bah!" said the barber; "he aind looking for vork. He's looking for der sgoundrel vich inwented der idea of vork. Uf he should find dot veller he vould not a goot licking gif him, like he dinks he vould. Dot vould doo much drouble peen. He vould choost hade him a little; dot's all."

A SHORT FINANCIAL NOVEL.

"Sir," muttered the trembling cashier as he confronted the president in the private office of the latter. "Sir, I have two confessions to make to you."

"What are they?" demanded the President in his most dignified tone.

"The first is, I have robbed the bank of $500,000."

"We will give you an opportunity to repeat that confession in open court," was the freezing response. "What is the second?"

"That I love your daughter!" replied the stricken man.

"My dear boy!" exclaimed the President, grasping him by the hand. "My dear fellow, why did you not make that confession first and the other last? Take her, my son, and we will see what we can do about the money."

"Alas, sir, we can do nothing. I have lost every dollar of it in speculation!"

"Then to jail, you wretch!" roared the honest president. "I will summon the police!"

And he did, and that young cashier lies in quod, while his successor treats the girl to church festival ice cream, and the old man looks on with the hope that he will improve on the folly of the youth in the noisome cell.

SPOILING HIS ROOT BEER.

"Boss, will you tell me how to make root beer?" asked a colored man of a clerk in a Woodward avenue drug store a day or two ago.

"Why, yes I can. Take a hickory stick, three gallons of water, an old hat, a quart of molasses, a paper of tacks, and a pound of cayenne pepper, and boil, skim and set in a cool place."

"Say dat agin, boss, so I can disremember."

The clerk repeated his directions, and the customer brought his fist down on the counter with the exclamation:

"I sees whar' I spiled my hull batch! I left out de tacks!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

COWS IN THE PASTURE.

Murphy heard cows in his orchard the other night, and slipping out the back way, appeared suddenly near the front steps and yelled: "He-ah Tige! He-ah Tige! He-ah!" Just then a figure rushed past, cleared two fences, and vanished in the gloom. "Take 'im! take 'im!" screamed the old man, but his daughter, Miranda, who had unaccountably appeared on the scene, secured the dog by the collar and refused to let go. "What ye doin'," yelled the old man, "don't ye know them cows has been in here three or four times?" "Oh, pa!" was the answer, "but this was only a calf." The old man was pacified, but Adolphus, who was standing out in the road awaiting developments, wasn't, and Miranda will never understand the coldness that has sprung up between them. —*Peck's Sun.*

SUMMER RULES.

"As to summer rules, I have dashed off de followin'," said the president of the Lime-Kiln Club:

1. "Doan' w'ar obercoats nor obershoes nor ear-muffs doorin' July an' August.

2. "Hire a cheap han' to cl'ar de snow off yer sidewalks, so as not to oberheat yer blood.

3. "Let de ole woman split de wood an' de chill'en hoe de garden, an' doan' let nobody beat yer in a foot-race fur a prize of fifteen cents.

4. "Hang out late nights, lay abed late in de mawnin', pick up yer meals at beer saloons, an' talk 'nuff polyticks to keep de blood circulatin'.

5. "Slidin' down hill, skatin', an' snowballin' am dellyterious to the health in midsummer."—*Detroit Free Press.*

A SAD CASE.

The disrespect shown American mothers by their daughters has almost become proverbial. Not long since an Austin lady, accompanied by her eight-year-old daughter, was invited out to tea. In passing a cup, the aged mother, whose hand was shaky from age, spilled a little tea on the table cloth, whereupon the daughter remarked loud enough for everybody at the table to hear it:

"I wouldn't have brought you along if I had known you were going to act that way."—*Texas Siftings.*

WESTERN, SOUTHERN and EUROPEAN

TICKET AGENCY.

Tickets West, Northwest, South and South west, via Grand Trunk R'y, Fitchburg R. R. (Hoosac Tunnel Line,) Penn. Railroad from New York, Boston and Savannah Steamship Co., Ocean Steamship Co., (N. Y. and Savannah Line.) To and From Europe, via Allan Line Royal Mail and Cunard Steamships. Berths and Staterooms secured in advance. For Tickets or Information address

F. C. LOUGEE, Agent,
Plymouth, N. H.

General Ticket Office, B. C. & M. & White Mts.R. R. [illegible]

A Good Salary.

And traveling expenses to what every successful salesman will receive who engages with us. Any man of pluck, energy and reliability can succeed. We offer special inducements beyond any other firm. Success brings PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT and GOOD WAGES. Particulars furnished on application. Address (with stamp) stating age.

R. F. ATWOOD & CO.,
Nurserymen, Geneva, N. Y.

jesa aug16 1y

$72 a week made at home by the industrious. Best business now before the public. Capital not needed. We will start you. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can work in the spare time, or give your whole time to the business. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one can fail to make enormous pay, by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. Money made fast, easily, and honorably. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

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U. S. MAIL.

Dr. E. G. Jones may be consulted FREE by mail on all diseases. No matter what your disease is. No matter how long you have been sick, or how many doctors you have tried, give him a trial. You will never regret it. Write him a statement of your case, enclosing stamp for reply. Price for course of medicine reasonable, within the means of all classes. Can refer to hundreds he has cured. Address at once,

E. G. JONES, M. D.,
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7 AND 8 PER CENT
DAKOTA FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS
IN THE
Celebrated Red River Valley
For Safety, Profit, & Prompt Payments

There is nothing better than 1st mortgage loans on these lands, as they produce the most and best wheat in the world. Address or call on H. B. Copeland at Pemigewasset National Bank, Plymouth, N. H. [illegible]

Ropp's Calculator and Diary

Makes Practical Arithmetic easy for all. Shows the art of computation, and enables every Farmer and Tradesman to make correct and instantaneous calculations in all their business transactions. Is worth its weight in gold to every one not quick at figures. It is neatly printed, elegantly bound, accompanied by a Renewable Diary, Silicate Slate, Perpetual Calendar, and Valuable Pocket-book. English Cloth, [illegible] Morocco, $1.00; Russia Gilt, $1.50. Sent post-paid on receipt of price. Young farmers and others wanted as Agents. Sells rapidly. Address,

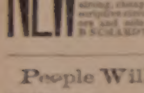
FRED L. HUNTINGTON, Gen'l Agent,
jesaly [illegible] Malone, N. Y.

WISE people are always on the lookout for chances to increase their earnings, and in time become wealthy; those who do not improve their opportunities remain in poverty. We offer a great chance to make money. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. Any one can do the work properly from the first start. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Me. jesaly dec1

OLD BLANCHARD CHURN [With All Recent Improvements] Five sizes made for family dairies. Five sizes for factory use. Perfect work and the least work. Strong, simple, efficient, convenient and durable. They are every way "The Best." Send for full description to PORTER BLANCHARD'S SONS, Concord, N. H.

NEW BUTTER WORKER Operating on the principle of direct and powerful pressure, instead of rolling, grinding or sliding upon the butter. Works in the salt as well. Certain, easy, quick, strong, cheap. Send for full descriptive circulars to the inventors and sole makers, PORTER BLANCHARD'S SONS, Concord.

People Will Please
IN MIND



That S. F. BLODGETT & SON'S is the best place to buy Custom Boots and Shoes. All styles made to order at short notice and warranted. We always have Boots and Shoes of our make on hand and cheap. Also, Dealers in Leather and Shoemakers' General Supplies.

8 Warren Street, Concord, N. H.
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LIVE MEN WANTED.

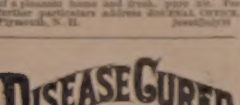
We want 25 more Travelling Salesmen, and to the right ones we can give steady employment and good pay. Must come WELL recommended. A knowledge of the business not necessary. We can teach you.

R. C. CHASE & CO.,
Nurserymen,
8 Pemberton Square, Boston, Mass.
jesa25mar17

Children Wanted To Board.

A lady living on a pleasant farm in Bridgewater, N. H., will take a few children to board for the summer season. They will have good care, plenty of milk and fruit, and the benefit of a pleasant home and good, pure air. For further particulars address JOURNAL OFFICE, Plymouth, N. H. [illegible]

DISEASE CURED WITHOUT MEDICINE.



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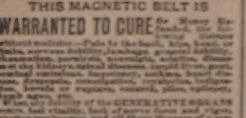

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LADIES' MAGNETIC ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER.
TRY ONE.

TO THE LADIES:— [illegible]

THE MAGNETON APPLIANCE CO.,
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PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS
MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD,

And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 Pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter-stamps. Send for circular. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

DIPHTHERIA
CROUP, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

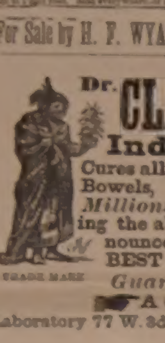
JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT will instantaneously relieve these terrible diseases, and will positively cure nine cases out of ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT *(For Internal and External Use.)* CURES Neuralgia, Influenza, Sore Lungs, Bleeding at the Lungs, Chronic Hoarseness, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Chronic Rheumatism, Chronic Diarrhœa, Chronic Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Kidney Troubles, Diseases of the Spine and Lame Back. Sold everywhere. Send for pamphlet to I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

MAKE HENS LAY

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, 1 teasp'nful to 1 pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 8 letter-stamps. I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

For Sale by H. F. WYATT, Town Hall Drug Store, Plymouth, N. H.



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Indian Blood Syrup

Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood. *Millions* testify to its efficacy in healing the above named diseases, and pronounce it to be the
BEST REMEDY KNOWN TO MAN.
Guaranteed to cure Dyspepsia.
AGENTS WANTED.
Laboratory 77 W. 3d St. New York City. Druggists sell it.

KEENE, Cheshire Co., N. H.

Dr. Clark Johnson:--
The use of your reliable Indian Blood Syrup has cured me of a severe pain in my side. I advise suffering humanity to give it a trial.
eolyjan24 S. KENNA.

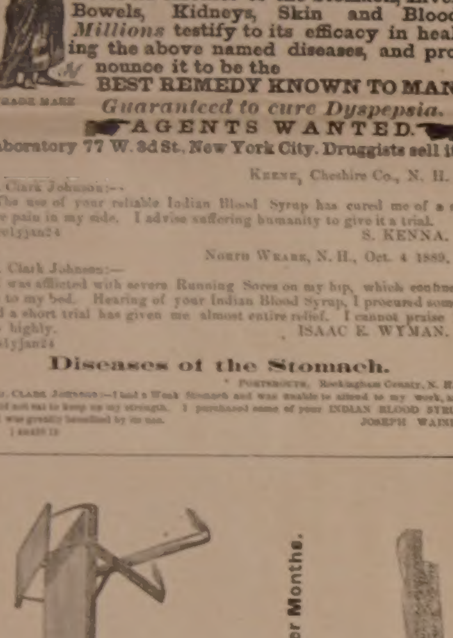
NORTH WEARE, N. H., Oct. 4 1889.

Dr. Clark Johnson:—
I was afflicted with severe Running Sores on my hip, which confined me to my bed. Hearing of your Indian Blood Syrup, I procured some, and a short trial has given me almost entire relief. I cannot praise it too highly.
slyjan24 ISAAC E. WYMAN.

Diseases of the Stomach.

PORTSMOUTH, Rockingham County, N. H.

Dr. CLARK JOHNSON:—I had a Weak Stomach and was unable to attend to my work, and could not eat to keep up my strength. I purchased some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP and was greatly benefited by its use.
JOSEPH WAINER



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Seasonable Goods for the Summer Months.
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Furniture.

Special prices on Chamber Sets, Spring Beds and Mattresses, Easy Chairs and Lounges, during the Summer Months.

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Lace Curtains, Lambrequins, Drapery Goods, Cornice Poles, Window Shades and Curtain Fixtures.

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We do our own Upholstery, and will guarantee our goods and prices not to be beaten.

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THE ONLY ORGANS WITH QUALIFYING TUBES GIVING A PIPE ORGAN TONE.

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PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS
MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD

[illegible]

THORNTON.

Our valley was the scene of a real genuine strike last Friday morning. About 50 men employed in the gravel pit near Burleigh's crossing refused to go to work for less than $1.50 per day. The road master Mr. Glynn refused to comply with their request and continued to run the gravel train through the day, with the men who did not strike. About [illegible] o'clock, p. m., Mr. Badger arrived upon the scene and told the men he would give them fifteen minutes to decide whether they would return to work at the wages which they had been receiving or leave the road. The strikers decided to go away, consequently Saturday morning the train took them, peaceably, the men paying their own fare. New men are arriving daily to fill the vacancy. Most of the strikers were Frenchmen. Mr. Badger understands his business and don't scare worth a cent.

Our mail carrier, Milton Kendall is also delivering the express in the immediate vicinity of the depot, which makes it very convenient for those receiving express and we guarantee that the business will be done promptly and correctly. Milt is a good trusty boy and with a little experience will be capable of filling a responsible position.

A. H. Kendall of the Valley House has several boarders. He keeps a first class house in all respects.

Dustin Keniston and wife of Rumney, are visiting their daughter, Mrs. Dexter Merrill.

The most distressing case of scrofula or blood poison that we ever heard of was cured by Parsons' Purgative Pills. These pills make new rich blood, and taken one a night for three months will change the blood in the entire system. jesa1t

A tub of butter weighs 84 pounds.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once, and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup For Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gum, reduces inflammation and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup For children Teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle. jesalyfeb14.

A palm is three inches.

Notwithstanding the dull season which always follows immediately upon the holidays' Coburns bookstore in Museum building, Manchester, is doing a thriving trade, owing to the large and the reputation for low prices enjoyed by this store. jesafeb8

A hurricane moves 80 miles per hour.

ON THIRTY DAYS' TRIAL.

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich., will send Dr. Dye's Celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with nervous debility, lost vitality and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above.—N. B.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed. jesalym26

A farthing was 3 cents.

Picture framing of all kinds is made a specialty at Coburn's bookstore in Museum building, Manchester. There will also be found a large stock of books and periodicals, including the works of standard authors, gold pens and pencils, work boxes, and a variety of fancy articles needed in the household, and all selling at bottom prices. jesatfmar8

Thomas Moore was born in 1779.

Peruvian Syrup cures dyspepsia, general debility, liver complaint, boils, humors, chronic diarrhœa, nervous affections, female complaints, and all diseases originating in a bad state of the blood. je10mapril19

E. R. Coburn & Co., 740 Elm street, Manchester, are advertising to-day picture frames, ready made or manufactured to order. They are thoroughly conversant with that branch of business, and no doubt good bargains may be obtained from them, as the firm is an old and reliable one. jesatfapril10

The Corn Law was abolished in 1846.

Work given out. On receipt of your address we will make an offer by which you can earn $3 to $7 evenings, at your home. Men, Women, Boys or Girls can do it. H. B. WILKINSON & Co., 195 and 197 Fulton Street, New York. jesa6mapril18

A shekel was about 50 cents.

Save Your Pictures.

By having them framed at the best and cheapest place in the city. E. R. Coburn & Co., 740 Elm, St. the old reliable firm. Frames to order, wholesale and retail, from the cheapest to the best carved or gilded. jesatffeb14

Sir John Franklin was last seen in 1845.

To any one (who can fill the bill) in want of a salaried situation with an established firm, we call attention to the advertisement of R. G. Chase & Co., headed "live men," in another column. jesa26tmar12

Situation wanted. By a young man of 10 years' experience, a position as editor, manager, proof-reader or reporter. Is also well qualifiyd to work as compositor, or pressmen. Fair wages desired. Address "Faust," Plymouth, N. H. jesatfmar15

Phonographic Lessons by Mail. C. H. Kimball, Plymouth, N. H. jesatfmar15

THE GOLDEN RULE, Boston, Mass., is one of the best $2.00 religious weeklies in the world. Non-sectarian, pure, bright and readable. It is a religious and moral help in any family. The publishers will send it to any new subscriber from now to July 1, 1884, for $1.00; from now to Jan. 1, 1884, for only 50 cents. Address as above, jesa5tjune25

Parties who have pictures to be framed are reminded that they can have the work done at Coburn's bookstore in Museum building, Manchester, and that it will be perfectly satisfactory as to quality and price. Mr. Coburn keeps a large stock of frames and framing material, and employs experienced workmen. jesatfmar8

A firkin was 7 pints.

MUSIC FREE.

In order to have every musician see a copy of THE STANDARD MUSICAL JOURNAL we will send FREE to any one who will send us the names of five persons who play the piano or organ, 10 pieces of the latest and most popular Sheet Music with beautifully illustrated and gilt title, and a copy of the ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL, containing about two dollars' worth of music, musical matters, miscellany, and a prize department, enabling every subscriber to receive large amounts in cash and other prizes. A wonderful new idea. Besides the above, we will send a book of general information and a fine Oilgraph picture, together with our grand terms to clubs. A fine GOLD WATCH given for a few subscribers. Address, enclosing six 1-cent stamps, to pay postage.

STANDARD PUBLISHING HOUSE,
jesa5mjune1 Geneva, Ohio.

Permanent and Profitable Positions.

The Phœnix
Mutual Life Insurance Company,
OF
HARTFORD, CONN.,
(ORGANIZED 1851),

Has Experienced Thirty-Two Years of Uninterrupted Success, and To-day is Second to None in Financial Strength and Popularity.

During the year 1882, the surplus was increased $97,649.72 and after paying to its policy holders in death claims, matured endowments, dividends, etc., $1,169,550.30 it had a clean surplus of nearly One and a Half Millions of Dollars, with solid assets of nearly Eleven Millions.

From the date of its organization, June 1st, 1852, it has received from its policy holders $31,425,876.00; has paid to its policy holders in death claims, endowments, dividends, etc., $21,495,798.00. Jan. 1st, 1883, it had on hand in good and reliable assets $10,525,431.00, showing that its interest from investment has paid all its expenses from the date of its organization, and $595,373.00 over. In other words, it has not cost the policy holders of the Phœnix one farthing for the expense of the Company since its organization, and out of the interest received on investment, the last named sum has been created in their favor.

The Phœnix is the only company in the United States that issues a policy, which, after three payments, becomes absolutely incontestable under any conditions or circumstances, for its paid-up value. The Phœnix taking the broad and liberal ground, that after three or more payments have been made, no act of the insured, whether by suicide, engaging in hazardous occupations, traveling outside of the limits prescribed in the policy, or by any other act whatsoever, shall deprive his family of the full amount due them as a paid-up policy at the time. By this method, every payment made increases the incontestable amount; and whenever a person has made the full number of payments on the limited payment plan, either Endowment or Life, the policy is incontestable for the face under any conditions or circumstances. The Phœnix don't issue a policy and call it incontestable where a person is obliged, to comply with a thousand and one conditions, printed upon the back of the policy to make it non-contestable, and which policy is so worded, that all these conditions and requirements form a portion of the contract. The blank form of the incontestable policy of the Phœnix is the very best canvassing document that an agent can use, and is the most simple and equitable contract ever issued by any life insurance company in this country. The policy which is the contract between the Company and the insured, will bear us out in this statement.

The Phœnix is the only company in the United States that issues "The Life Endowment and Annuity" policy, which at maturity gives the insured, without conditions of any kind, his choice to the amount of one and one-half times the original policy, or double the amount of the original policy in paid-up insurance, payable at death, or an annual income of twenty per cent. of the original policy during his life time.

The Phœnix is the only company in the United States that issues a policy at life rates, with dividends commencing at the beginning of the second year, which policy matures as an endowment at eighty, which the insured can, if he desires, cancel at seventy and draw the reserve or value in cash, and in which the insured is guaranteed a definite amount as a paid up value any time after three years.

The Phœnix is the only company in the United States that issues the "Reserved Life" policy. Payments on this policy can be made in ten, fifteen or twenty payments, and at the end of the term, if living, the insured, if he desires, can cancel his policy and draw the reserve or value; which amount deducted from the total amount paid, will bring the cost of his insurance actually below term rate; and term rates are the lowest rates for insurance which have ever been published. Aside from these new and desirable plans, it has all plans, both on participating and non participating rates, generally used by life insurance companies.

All policies are non-forfeitable by their own conditions, without any act upon the part of the insured. All losses payable in thirty days from acceptance of proofs.

Its policies are as definite and as good as a government bond; you pay for what you get, and get what you pay for.

To a few men of energy and character, who want to make some money, and who are willing to give us their talent and energy, we will make it an object for them to accept the general agency for desirable districts.

Address with references,

M. V. B. Bull & Co,
Managers for New York, Vermont and New Hampshire.

35 & 37 STATE ST., ALBANY, N. Y.
jesalmaug8

WOODSTOCK.

At present there is but very little sickness in town.

Farmers have nearly all finished haying. A good crop has been harvested with but few exceptions.

Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Smith of Belmont, have been visiting friends and relatives in town.

Morrill Smith and Frank Willey are excavating a cellar for W. L. E. Hunt on Main street south of the post office.

Charles A. Smith is engaged at the Flume House as bill of fare printer.

ALPHEUS.

Washington Territory was organized in 1853.

Cramps and pains in the stomach and bowels, dysentery and diarrhœa are very common just now and should be checked at once. Johnson's Anodyne Liniment will positively cure all such cases and should be kept in every family. jesa1t

Congress first met in Washington in 1800.

Furniture.—Some idea of the extent of this branch of business as now carried on in Boston, can be obtained by visiting the warerooms at Paine's manufactory on Canal Street Boston. This is one of the largest in the country, with show rooms, covering acres of floor room, stocked with every variety of house furniture, at manufacturers' and importers' prices, which save about one third the retail price to their customers. je1t

A mile is 5280 feet, or 1769 yards in length.

MY MOTHER.

BY E. M. GORDON.

If others had mothers like the mother of mine,
As good and as gentle, as loving and kind,
As patient and pleasant, and cheerful with smiles
They'd win the affections, though wayward the child.

If others had mothers as was that of mine,
With voice so melodious, it seemed half divine,
'Twould banish their sorrows and quiet their fears,
And heal all the anguish connected with tears.

If others had mothers like the mother of mine,
To ask God's protection to keep them from crime,
To give good instructions, if needed, the rod,
They'd train them in fear and in knowledge of God.

If others all others, had in former times
For mothers, such mothers as the mother of mine
The sorrow and misery, and grief among men,
Had been greatly curtailed if the case had this been.

* * *

CAMPTON.

Pemigewasset Valley. A summer home among the Franconia mountains. Sanborn's Hotel, (the old Stage and Hounds.) T. J. Sanborn & Son, Proprietors, West Campton, N. H. Seven miles from Plymouth, on the line of the Flume and Profile House Stage Route.

"Sanborn's, a large and comfortable inn, alongside the stage road from Plymouth to Profile House, and accommodating sixty five guests. The inn of West Campton is one of the most ancient among the Mountains, and was formerly known as the Stage and Hounds. Many years ago it was frequented in summer by Durand, Gay, Gerry, Richards, Griggs, Pope, Williams and other landscape painters who came out to sketch on the beautiful Campton meadows."—Osgood's White Mountain Guide Book.

To Summer Tourists. The undersigned, grateful for the generous patronage of previous seasons, hereby invite the consideration of their old friends, and the public generally, for the approaching summer. The location of this house has always commanded the admiration of its visitors. It stands near the bank of the Pemigewasset River, upon the edge of it's famous meadows and near enough the confluence of the Mad River and West Branch Valleys, to afford an unusual diversity of drives. The variety and beauty of the walks in the immediate vicinity is unequalled. For those fond of mountain climbing, the peaks of Black Mountain, Osceola, Kingsley's Peak, Welch, Mounts Prospect, Morgan, Weetamoo, Fairview, Zebedee, and Lookout Hill, are all within easy reach. The artist, the botanist, and the trout-fisherman, have each found this a delightful resort. There is excellent boating upon the river, about a quarter of a mile from the house, a pleasant croquet ground, and an adjacent grove where one may recline in his hammock and look upon Mount Lafayette, and the Haystacks, twenty miles away. The house has ample accommodations for sixty-five guests. Sleeping apartments are arranged singly or in suites for families. An excellent library, the gift of former guests, is provided for summer visitors; also, a good piano for their exclusive use. The table is furnished with cream, pure milk, butter, and vegetables from the adjoining farm. The house is supplied with the purest of spring water, from the mountain side, by an iron aqueduct. The drainage is perfect. Horses and carriages are furnished at reasonable rates; also, experienced and attentive drivers. Post and Express offices, a few rods from the house. Four trains daily between Boston and Plymouth. House open from June 1st to October 15th. Rates—$8.00 to $10.00 per week, according to locations of rooms. Families for the season, or guests in the months of June or September, seven to eight dollars per week. All inquiries will receive prompt attention.

T. J. SANBORN & SON, Proprietors.

Trains leave Boston for Plymouth at 7.30 and 9 o'clock, a. m.; 12 m., and 7.30 p. m. Arrive at Plymouth at 12.30, 1, 4.45, and 12.45 p. m. From New York, by any of the boats, 5. p. m. Arrive at 12.30 p. m. the following day.

DISTANCES:—Profile House, 23 miles; Flume 18; Waterville Cascades, 13; Centre Harbor, 20; Loon Pond, 8; Squam Lake, 12; Mount Prospect, 8; Black Mountain, 10; Mt. Zebedee, 6; Woodstock, 10; North Woodstock, 14; Ellsworth Hills, 6; Thornton Falls, 8; Black Mountain Flume, 10; Mineral Springs, 10; Plymouth R. R. Station, 7; Pemigewasset River, ½; Mad River, 1 ½; Branch Falls, 3; Sunset Hill Drive, 3 ½; Hart's Falls 3; Lookout Hill, 1.

NOTICES.—Of course the Franconia Mountains form one of the leading attractions in the landscape here, West Campton being the southermost point in the valley, from which they can be advantageously seen. Since they are visible from the meadow, as well as from the hillside, the choice of several different combinations of middle and foreground is offered to artists, and to those who love complex and proportioned beauty near their summer resting place. We have known artists to say that the marvellous middle ground of belt and copse, and meadow and river, back of which the three sharp spires of Lafayette and his associates tower, to face the heavier rocky wall which forms the western rampart of the Notch, is the most enchanting scene of the kind which this valley can offer." STARR KING.

"Let them study the Notch, Mountains of Franconia, from the school house in Campton, by the morning or evening light. They differ from their ordinary aspects as much as rubies and sapphires from pebbles. See the early day pour down the upper slopes of the three easterly pyramids; then upon the broad forehead of the Profile Mountain, kindling its gloomy brows with radiance, and melting the azure of its temples into pale violet; and falling lower, staining with rose tints the cool mists of the ravines, till the Notch seems to expand and the dark and rigid sides of it fall away as they lighten and recede in soft perspective of buttressed wall and flushed tower. Or, towards evening of midsummer, at the same spot see the great hills assume a deeper blue or purple; see the burly Cannon Mountain stand, a dark abutment, at the gate of the Notch, unlighted except by its own pallor; and, as the sun goes down, watch his last beams of crimson or orange cover with undevastating fire the pyramidal peaks of the three great Haystacks, and then decide whether language can recall or report the pomp of the spectacle, any more than cold colors of art can exaggerate what the Creator writes there in chaste and glowing flame." STARR KING.

DIED.

In Holderness, Aug. 1st, W. Elliott Merrill, aged 74 years.

In Somerville, Mass. July 28th, Charles E. Barnard., aged 4 years and 4 months.

The cause was membraneos croup, following the measles. His death was very suden, and it is a very great affliction to his parents. He was the second child of Mr. B. J. Barnard and grandson of C. M. Barnard. Only one week from the day Mr. Barnard accompanied the remains of his dear sister to her last resting place, he was called to part with his beloved child. The remains were brought to Bridgewater for interment. Serverices at C. M. Barnards 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, July 31.

In Plymouth, July 29th, Mrs. Charles Rollins, daughter of John Martin, aged 31 years, 5 months and 17 days.

Mrs. Rollins has been a very great sufferer, but was ever patient and cheerful; she leaves a husband and one little girl, dear parents, a brother, and a large circle of friends to mourn her loss. But could she speak to the dear ones we feel that the following lines would most truly express her feelings:—

THE VOICE OF THE DEPARTED.

I shine in the light of God,
His likeness stamps my brow;
Through the valley of Death my feet have trod,
And I reign in glory now.

No breaking heart is here,
No keen and thrilling pain,
No wasted cheek, where the frequent tear
Hath rolled and left its stain.

I have reached the joy of heaven;
I am one of the sainted band;
To my head a crown of gold is given;
And a harp is in my hand.

I have learned the song they sing,
Whom Jesus hath set free,
And the glorious walls of Heaven still ring
With my new born melody.

No sin, no grief, no pain,
Safe in my happy home,
My fears all fled, my doubts all slain,
My hour of triumph's come.

O friends of mortal years,
The trusted and the true!
Ye are waiting still in the valley of tears,
But I wait to welcome you.

Do I forget? Oh, no!
For memory's golden chain
Shall bind my heart to the hearts below,
Till they meet to touch again.

Each link is strong and bright,
And love's electric flame
Flows freely down, like a river of light,
To the world from whence it came.

Do you mourn when another star
Shines out in the glittering sky?
Do you weep when the raging voice of war
And the storms of conflict die?

Then why do your tears run down,
Why your hearts so sorely riven
For another gem in the Savior's crown,
And another soul in Heaven?

HOLDERNESS.

The Asquam House is situated on Shepard Hill, eight hundred feet above the sea, Holderness, New Hampshire, midway between Centre Harbor and Plymouth. Its railroad station is Ashland, four miles distant on the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad, which can be reached in three and a half hours from Boston, and four and a half from Worcester.

"Probably no view in the White Mountain region equals in picturesque loveliness that which is obtained from the Asquam House

From its wide piazzas, extending on three sides of the house, and giving a promenade of nearly two hundred feet in length, an enchanting view of mountains and lakes surprises and delights the eye. One seems almost surrounded by water, and on every side rise ranges of wooded hills and high mountain peaks."

"One great charm of the view lies in its marvelous variety. Hills and mountains, valleys and rich farms, winding roads and beautiful woods; three lakes with their curving shores, deep bays, and long points of land stretching far out into the water, their "crinkling" islands of every size and shape, from the long and high "Sturtevant," with its vales and wooded hills, to the small island on which is situated Mr. E. B. Balch's unique Camp Chocorua for boys—all combine to render the scenery surpassingly lovely."

"There is no other lake in New England so beautiful as the Squam; none in Eastern America that can surpass it in picturesqueness. The limpid purity of the waters, the singular grace of the tree-tufted islands and the grandeur of the adjacent mountains, all combine here to make a rich and fascinating panorama. The correct name of the lake is 'Asquam,' and was applied by the Indians, being their word for water."—(Osgood's White Mountains.)

"The very queen of ponds, with its fleet of islands, surpassing in beauty all the foreign waters we have seen in Scotland or elsewhere."—(N. P. Rogers.)

"From every room in the house is a beautiful mountain and lake view. The air is cool and invigorating, and the location remarkably salubrious."

"A shady winding road about an eighth of a mile in length leads from the house down to Asquam Lake, where on a sandy and perfectly safe beach, are bathing houses for the accommodation of guests. There are also several boats for rowing and fishing." Conveyance to and from the lake can be had as often as desired, and at a moderate price. The stable will be suitably equipped with good horses and carriages.

Every effort will be made by the Proprietor to enhance the comfort and pleasure of his guests.

Carriages will be sent to the railroad station, Ashland, to meet guests, on notification.

For terms, etc., address—

ALEXANDER W. WEEKS,
Proprietor.

Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine.

The September number could scarcely be excelled in the variety and excellence of the contents, it is overflowing with good things. Rev. C. E. Cheney, Bishop of the Diocese of Chicago, contributes No. VIII. of "Religious Denominations in the United States—What is the reformed Episcopal church?" The editor has a charming article, "The American Pilgrim in Palestine" and "Among the Natives of the North" are continued, and the other articles are by popular writers. The serial short stories, sketches, essays, etc., afford delightful and edifying reading. There are poems; a sermon by Rev. Dr. Talmage, "Gnats and Camels," Editorial and personal comments, record of important events, and a miscellany that abounds with interest, entertainment and instruction. The number is profusely and beautifully embellished. Price 25 cents per number; $3 a year, post paid.

Address, MRS. FRANK LESLIE, Publisher, 53, 55 and 57 Park Place, New York. jest1t

A copy of Library Aids has lately been received at this office. It is a neat, compact, little book by Samuel S. Green, the librarian of the Free Public Library, Worcester, Mass. It contains instructions as to the best books to be read by the founders of libraries, managers, etc., the kinds of books for libraries as well as the most suitable methods of building, management, etc. It is a valuable help for any librarian or for any interested in libraries. Published by F. Leypoldt, New York.

NOTICE.

The Copartnership for the practice of medicine entered into by Drs. Samborn & Burns having been by mutual consent dissolved, all persons indebted to said firm are requested to make settlement at as early a date as practicable.

J. A. SAMBORN.
ROBERT BURNS.

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THOUSANDS OF FAMILIES
USE
WELCOME

SOAP

Not only for its Purity, but because of a superiority in

WASHING QUALITIES

Peculiar to the manufactures of

CURTIS DAVIS & CO.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The reputation of this and other brands of Curtis Davis & Co.'s Soaps has made the name of "Davis" popular in every community in relation to the use of soap. That this reputation has suffered by people accepting almost any kind marked "Davis" is true, but that all may know when they actually do get Curtis Davis & Co.'s goods is the object of this notice. Possessing a pure and superior Washing quality their soaps cannot be sold in competition with numerous brands under the name of "Davis" now on the market. If you want the genuine articles, see that the full name of Curtis Davis is stamped on every bar and wrapper as above.

jesa3mjune26

HOLDERNESS SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
PLYMOUTH, N. H.

Boys received at any age over 10 years, and fitted for college or the higher scientific schools; or instructed in natural sciences, French, German, book-keeping, and all branches of common school study.

Charges for boarding, tuition, and all other school expenses $250 per annum; for residents of N. H., $200 per annum. No charges for incidentals or extra studies.

Fifth year begins Sept. 5th, 1883.

For circulars and full information, apply to the Rector, the Rev. F. M. Gray, Plymouth, N. H.
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T. W. & J. H. S.
NEW SUITINGS.

Now is the time to select suitings for SPRING and SUMMER WEAR. We have just received from abroad a full line of all the latest novelties and are making up both DOMESTIC and FOREIGN GOODS at a very small margin of profit.

We give good work, good goods and do not charge fancy prices, but believe in small profits, thereby ensuring general satisfaction to our patrons.

T. W. & J. H. STEWART,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
Rumford Block, Opposite City Clock. [jesaapr24tf] CONCORD, N. H.

BOYS, CARD COLLECTORS. Send 2 3-cent stamps and receive by next mail, a pack of Beautiful Fancy Cards, including photograph, picture and chromo cards; also a fine present. Address SUN PUB. HOUSE, Geneva, Ohio.
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MUSIC COMPOSERS, Teachers having Composition ready for publication should send to STANDARD MUSIC PUBLISHING HOUSE, Geneva, Ohio. Best terms ever given. Chance to get rich. New idea.
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House For Sale.

Situated on Merrill Street, near the entrance to Langdon Park. Contains six rooms. About 2-3 acre of land. For sale cheap. Only $750. WILLIAM IRVING, Plymouth, N. H.
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MUSIC

On and after June 15th, I shall be prepared to receive a few pupils in Vocal and Instrumental Music on either Piano or Organ. Voice Building and Vocal Technique a specialty. Especial pains taken with children. Terms moderate. I respectfully solicit your patronage.

Mrs. Emma B. Hull,
jesatfmay1 ASHLAND, N. H.

BOSTON GEM
Kerosene Oil Stove

Call at any stove store and ask to see the Boston Gem Improved Kerosene Stove. It is warranted to work equal to any stove in the market, and only costs but one-half the price. It is lighter to handle than any stove, and is warranted to wear as long; do not purchase your Kerosene Stove until you see this one.

Ask for the Boston Gem and take no other.

If your dealer has not got it, write to

F. MORANDI,
120 Union Street, *BOSTON, Mass.*
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AND
Female College,
TILTON, N. H.

Location beautiful and remarkably healthy near the lake and mountain region of New Hampshire, on the direct route of business and pleasure travel.

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EARS FOR THE MILLION.
Foo Choo's Balsam of Shark's Oil
Positively Restores the Hearing, and is the Only Absolute Cure for Deafness Known.

This Oil is abstracted from a peculiar species of small White Shark, caught in the Yellow Sea, known as Carcharodon Rondeletii. Every Chinese fisherman knows it. Its virtues as a restorative of hearing were discovered by a Buddhist priest about the year 1410. Its cures were so numerous and many so seemingly miraculous, that the remedy was officially proclaimed over the entire Empire. Its use became so universal that for over 300 years no deafness has existed among the Chinese people. Sent, charges paid, to any address at $1.00 per bottle.

Hear What the Deaf Say!

It has performed a miracle in my case.
I have no unearthly noises in my head and hear much better.
I have been greatly benefited.
My deafness helped a great deal—think another bottle will cure me.
My hearing is much benefited.
I have received untold benefit.
My hearing is improving.
It is giving good satisfaction.
Have been greatly benefited, and am rejoiced that I saw the notice of it.

"Its virtues are unquestionable and its curative character absolute, as the writer can personally testify, both from experience and observation. Write at once to Haylock & Jenney, 7 Dey Street, New York, enclosing $1.00, and you will receive by return a remedy that will enable you to hear like anybody else, and whose curative effects will be permanent. You will never regret doing so."—Editor of Mercantile Review.

To avoid loss in the Mails, please send money by Registered Letter.

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Sole Agents for America. 7 Dey St., N. Y.
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RISLEY'S WITCH HAZEL

Cures Headache, Burns, Sprains, Cuts, Wounds, Rheumatism, Toothache, Earache, Blisters, etc. Unequalled in quality, at half the price. 6 oz 25 cts. Pints, 50 cts. Quarts, $1.00.

THE GREAT SUMMER APPETIZER, $1.00.

Have your druggist order, if he has not in stock, of

CHARLES F. RISLEY, New York.
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REST not, life is sweeping by, go and dare before you die, something mighty and sublime leave behind to conquer time. $66 a week in your own town. $5 outfit free. No risk. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay. Reader, if you want business at which you can make great pay all the time, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.
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REPORT OF THE FISH AND GAME COMMISSIONERS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE. JUNE SESSION, 1883.

To His Excellency the Governor and Honorable Council:

The commissioners, in making their annual communication for the year ending June 1, 1883, report that the hatching house at Plymouth has been under the charge of Mr. E. B. Hodge since June, 1882. The manner in which he has performed his duties has given satisfaction to the commission. Arrangements have been made with him to continue during the present year.

REPORT OF E. B. HODGE.

Superintendent of the Hatching House at Plymouth under the joint arrangement of the Massachusetts and New Hampshire Fish and Game Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN:—When I assumed charge of the joint hatching house near Livermore Falls, June 1st, the work of hatching for the year had been completed, and the salmon fry had been placed in the Pemigewasset. I immediately had the reservoir put in condition to receive the expected spring run of salmon.

The nets were placed in the river on the 20th of June, and the first salmon taken the 26th. Owing to another unusually dry season following the severe drought of last year, the water by the 20th of July became too low for the fish to run. The fall run began about the last of September, and the last salmon was taken November 3rd. Thirty-three were taken in all, from which were taken about 85,000 eggs.

The eggs were taken the last week in October, and are remarkably healthy, the loss so far being only a fraction of one per cent.; 150,000 brook trout are now in the hatching house; 75,000 will be sent to the Fish Commissioners of Massachusetts, the balance to be distributed in the waters of New Hampshire.

The unusually low water in the Pemigewasset the last two years is not owing, as many suppose, to the cutting away of the forests, causing the springs to dry up, and thus diminishing the volume of water in the river, but to the unusually light rainfall, as the area of wood land in Grafton county, and I might say in the whole state, is larger than twenty-five years ago. As directed, I have added about 500 brook trout this season to the stock already in the ponds, making now about 600 two years old and upwards, and 500 from one to two years old.

There are also in the large pond a large number of "California" or rainbow trout. Many of them are four inches and over in length, which shows a rapid growth, as they are only six months old. It will be necessary to prepare a place for them another season.

The young salmon in the river this year were unusually plenty—more so than any previous year. So numerous were they on the rapids below the falls that it was impracticable to fish for trout, as a parr or smolt would be hooked at almost every cast.

Many of the salmon that passed the fish-ways did not reach here, owing to low water. They were plenty between here and Bristol in the pools, and some are reported to have fallen victims to the spear of the poacher.

It is to be hoped that some action will be taken the coming season to prevent such violation of the law.

Over 900 feet of gravelled walk has been made around the ponds. As the supply of water in the hatching house was not sufficient for the young fish when all the trays were full, I have laid a two-inch pipe from the large spring south of the house, which gives an additional supply of over 16,000 gallons per day. The water is four degrees colder than that from the old spring, and will retard the hatching, which will be an advantage, as the young fish will not be ready to place in the streams until they are free from ice and have become warm enough to furnish food for the young fry.

The fact that no increase in the run of salmon was expected this year, together with the unusually large number of young fish in the river, certainly gives great encouragement for the success of the enterprise in the future.

There have been received from the United States Hatchery, of Northville, Michigan, 200,000 white-fish eggs, which were hatched with a loss of two and eight tenths per cent. The young fry were put into Newfound lake April 19, 1883. There were received from Bucksport, Maine, 100,000 eggs of the salmo saler, or Penobscot salmon, donated to New Hampshire by Prof. Baird of the U. S. Fish Commission; also 215,000 of the same variety furnished by the Massachusetts Fish Commission. These, with the eggs taken at Plymouth from thirty-three salmon which came up the Merrimack river, making a total of 400,000, have been successfully hatched and placed in the Pemigewasset this spring.

One hundred and twenty-five thousand eggs of the Schoodic or land-locked salmon were received from Grand Lake stream, Maine, for which the commissioners paid $300, and the young fry are now ready to be placed in suitable waters.

E. B. HODGE.
Supt. of Hatching House.

Plymouth, May 31, 1883.

SALMON.

Within the past three years, including the spring of 1883, more than 1,200,000 young salmon fry have been placed in the Merrimack river and tributaries. As it requires four years from the time of planting the fry to mature and return to the spawning-beds, it is reasonable to expect, with an average run of water, that in 1884, 1885 and 1886 salmon will be abundant in the Merrimack. The fish-ways at Lawrence and Lowell are giving reasonable satisfaction. At Amoskeag there is an obstruction in the main channel, which Col. Livermore has promised to remove at the time of low water this summer.

There were hatched at the hatching house and placed in the Pemigewasset above Plymouth, May 22, 1882, 454,983 young salmon.

125,000 eggs taken from salmon at Plymouth; 4,319 eggs were lost in hatching. 341,000 eggs were received from Bucksport, Maine, contributed by Prof. Baird and Massachusetts Fish Commission; 6,098 eggs were lost in hatching. Total, 466,000.

LAND-LOCKED SALMON DISTRIBUTED SINCE LAST REPORT.

May 24, 1882, 4,000, Pleasant pond, Francestown. May 25th, 5,000, Tri Echo pond, Milton; 5,000, Sunapee lake, Newbury; 5,000, Star pond, Springfield. May 30th, 10,000, Newfound lake, Hebron. May 31st, 5,000, Long pond, Hancock; 2,500, Mt. William pond, Weare; 10,000, Squam lake, Holderness. June 23rd, 5,000, Dan Hole pond, Ossipee; 5,000, North pond, Sandwich. Total, 56,250.

The five years' limitation has expired in some of the waters of the state where land-locked salmon fry have been planted. When intelligently fished for, good results have been obtained. Numbers have been taken from several ponds weighing from one to six pounds each.

BROOK TROUT DISTRIBUTED SINCE LAST REPORT.

April 29, 1882, 10,000 in brooks in Hopkinton. April 27th, 4,000, Milton; 4,000, Dover. April 28th, 5,000, Lebanon; 5,000, Plainfield; May 3rd, 5,000, Bradford; 5,000, Newbury; 5,000, Goshen. May 16th, 5,000, Hill. May 25th, 4,000, Weare; 5,000, Wilton. Total, 55,000.

DISTRIBUTION OF BROOK TROUT HATCHED IN 1883.

5,000 each to Lebanon, Plainfield, Dunbarton, Hillsborough, Grantham, Bedford, Manchester and Hooksett, Merrimac, Milford, Goffstown. Total, 50,000.

The commissioners are giving especial attention to the cultivation of brook trout for the stocking of suitable brooks in the state, and propose in the near future to extend this important branch of fish culture.

The severe and unparalleled drought of last summer destroyed many thousands of trout. Many brooks were completely dry.

There are now in the ponds at the hatching house 600 breeding trout two years old and over, and 500 breeding trout one to two years old, from which were taken last October 150,000 eggs, one-half of which were sent to the Massachusetts Fish Commission; the balance were hatched and placed in New Hampshire waters.

Arrangements are now being made to procure a large number of trout eggs next fall, to supply the large demand in season for distribution in 1884.

CALIFORNIA, OR RAINBOW TROUT.

There are now in the large basin three hundred yearlings. They are doing well, and will be kept for breeders. The commission will soon be able to furnish young fry from this stock. Five thousand California trout eggs were presented by Prof. Baird of the U. S. Fish Commission, for which he has our thanks We also desire to express to him our grateful acknowledgments for the many favors received from the U. S. Commission in the past.

The California trout is in its structure pretty much the counterpart of our brook trout.

The spawning season commences about the first of March and continues till June. It therefore affords what the brook trout does not, good autumn fishing. The fish is one of remarkable vigor and hardiness. It will thrive in water which to salmon and brook trout would be certain death. It will bear rough handling with comparative impunity, and bruises on its skin which in other fish would be followed by fungus or death, make apparently no harmful impression. It is an active fish; and though it will thrive in either lake or river, loves best a swift running stream and the most thoroughly aired water. It is a voracious feeder, but its tastes are as delicate as others of the trout family. It loves best to take its food alive, and cannot resist the temptation of a struggling grasshopper or miller, no matter how full its maw may be already. No fish known is so certain as this to be attracted by the artificial fly. It does not matter much what the form or color may be, so that a motion is given to resemble life. In its greed for insect food it takes no account of seasons, and will rise as readily in January to a red fly, when it is hardly possible for a natural fly to exist, as in July when the surface of the water swarms with insect life. It grows with nearly double the rapidity of the brook trout in the same water, and is of all fish, whose habits are exclusively in fresh water, most suitable for the large streams of the state, and all other streams which over-much fishing, dams, saw-mills, and other destructive agencies of human contriving have spoiled for good trout fishing. Whether it can endure the poison of tanneries has not yet been tested. If it shall be found to stand this last desperate test, to which all of the trout family have succumbed, it will deserve to take rank with the immortals.

GERMAN CARP.

Two thousand leather carp, said to be one of the best known variety, were received from the U. S. Fish Commission at Washington, April 12. On opening the cans four hundred were found dead; the balance were immediately placed in the ponds, but soon began to show signs of distress. Upon examination they were found to be covered with "fungus," which caused twenty-five to seventy-five to die daily. At this time not more than ten are alive. The commissioners very much regret that they were unable to fill the many orders from all sections of the state for this very valuable variety of fish which are so anxiously sought for. Annexed is a copy of a letter received from Prof. Baird:

U. S. COMMISSION OF FISH AND FISHERIES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28, 1883.

GEO. W. RIDDLE, Esq.,
Commissioner of Fisheries, Manchester, N. H.:

DEAR SIR: I can hardly say I am surprised at your report of the bad condition of the carp. Our experience with the spring shipments for the past two seasons is such as to satisfy me that to make a successful distribution of the carp, they ought to go out in the fall and early winter.

It will give me pleasure to replace your losses by a shipment in the early fall, when I am sure the fish will reach you in good condition.

Very truly yours,
W. BAIRD, Commissioner.

This seems to be the coming fish for the sluggish waters of the United States. It has been so frequently described and commented upon by the press of the country that we regard it unnecessary here to do more than refer to its general characteristics and habits. The German carp is a sucker, with a long, protruding, leathern mouth. He is chiefly a vegetable feeder, but refuses no kind of food; in fact, he is omnivorous in his domesticated condition. While the carp cannot from the nature of its habits be called a game fish, he will take bait, and can be caught by hook and line. * * *

Carp culture should be confined chiefly to ponds especially constructed for the purpose. Almost every farm in the state possesses conditions favorable to the construction of carp ponds of larger or smaller extent as the case may be. With properly constructed carp ponds, and properly managed, the farmer is as sure of wholesome food fish as he is of his annual supply of grain and meat.

EXTRACT FROM LETTER OF PROF. BAIRD.

SIR: I have great faith in the future of this new fish, and am quite well satisfied that within two years it will constitute a very prominent element in the food animals of the country. Although scarcely known in the United States, and but a little more as an article of extended application in England and France, it is in Germany and Austria that it is cultivated in the highest degree, so as to constitute a notable article of market supply. The fish itself is probably of Asiatic origin, and has been domesticated in China for thousands of years.

It has, however, been so extensively distributed in Europe as to have become, in a manner, a native fish, occurring in public waters as well as in private enclosures. It is emphatically a farmers' fish, and may safely be claimed to be among fishes what chickens are among birds, and pigs and ruminants are among mammals. Its special merit lies in the fact of its sluggishness, and the ease with which it is kept in very limited enclosure—it being a vegetable feeder—and its general inoffensiveness, whereas trout and black bass require a supply of animal food for their sustenance and growth. The carp, while not disdaining flies, worms, larvæ, etc., lives on the succulent roots and leaves of aquatic plants, their seeds fallen into the water, and other similar substances, and may be fed very readily upon corn, grain, bread, root crops, raw or boiled, and indeed any vegetable refuse whatever. Its rate of growth, too, is somewhat marvelous; and, as observed so far in the specimens introduced into the United States, being even more remarkable here than in Europe, and are now only about three and a half years old, some from twenty-five to thirty inches in length, weighing from four to eight or nine pounds.

The three varieties, imported by us, the scaly, mirror, and leathern carp, are all of first-class excellence, and characterized by broad backs, as distinguished from the sharp back and more bony character of the common fish.

They occupy a conspicuous place in the German fish markets, and bring the same price as trout, selling generally for about twenty-five cents per pound. The carp will thrive best in artificial or natural ponds with muddy bottoms and abounding vegetation. In large ponds it may not be necessary to add any special food; but in restricted enclosures, as, for instance, in those of a fraction of an acre, they may be fed with the refuse of the kitchen garden, leaves of cabbage, lettuce, leek, etc., hominy or other substances. Grain of any kind is better boiled before being fed to the fish, but this is probably not absolutely necessary. It is a prime necessity that there be no predaceous fish embraced in the same pond with the carp. Of course the larger fish will be measurably secure against attacks of carnivorous species about the same size, but the eggs and young will become a prey to their associates. The carp spawn in the spring, in May or June, and indeed, under some circumstances, throughout the entire summer.

We have young fish spawned all the way from May to September. They are very prolific, the female varying from 50,000 to 500,000, according to her size. The eggs adhere tenaciously to whatever they touch; for that reason it is very important that the pond should be provided with floating weeds for such attachment. The eggs hatch out in a few days, and the young grow very rapidly. They feed occasionally on so-called frog-spittle, the green algo scum that is so common in the frog-ponds; consequently such waters are especially adapted for carp. Whenever the water becomes cold down to perhaps forty degrees, and especially when frozen over at the top, the fish bury themselves in the mud, aggregating in lots of from fifty to one hundred, frequently with their tails projecting, and constituting what is called in Germany kettles or rolls.

It is very important that they should not be disturbed under such circumstances.

Of course, while hibernating in this way they are not feeding, although they are said not to lose appreciably in weight. In the more southern regions, where the waters do not freeze, they will probably feed throughout the year and make a more rapid growth.

So far no waters have proved themselves too warm for them. As regards the best plants for carp ponds, I may mention the ordinary pond weeds, purtederia, and sagittaria, splatter docks or pond lilies, and, indeed, any of the kinds that grow in the water with the leaves floating on the surface, duck weeds among the number. Those which produce seeds, like the wild rice, are especially desirable, as the fish feed voraciously upon them.

Very truly yours,
SPENCER F. BAIRD.

PLYMOUTH PARAGRAPHS.

Mrs. C. M. Whittier was in town last week.

Mr. James Brainard's flower garden is much admired.

Mrs. Leverett returned from a visit in Bristol last week.

The Sunday Herald is for sale at Belle B. Leighton's, at 9. 30 a. m.

Miss May Johnson, of Suncook is spending a few weeks in town.

The grass in front of the Methodist church and hose house was cut recently.

Mr. George Brown has moved into the Boynton house on Winter street, this week.

Fred Batchelder was in Thornton last week, marking out the telephone line between that place and Campton.

The former sign of the U. S. and Canada Express office has been fastened on the Main street side of the new one.

A corn doctor left Little's Hotel Thursday morning, of last week leaving all bills unpaid. He afterward did the same in Laconia.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Sargent are both quite sick. Mrs. Sargent has long been an invalid and Mr. Sargent is ill from overwork. Dr. Palmer attends them.

The estimate of the sum taken at the M. E. fair last week was rather small, being hastily reckoned that night. It has since been found that $271.94 were taken.

The trees between the railroad and river in front of and on each side of the Pemigewasset House have been trimmed making the view from the village much pleasanter.

Four young gentlemen passed through the village recently, in a two seat wagon. Two of them were exhibiting the latest style in hats, which were shaped to turn down in front and up in the back; one was a snuff colored felt striped with red and one a light felt striped with blue. They evidently wanted to be seen.

C. M. Boynton Dry Goods, Concord, N. H., says this is a closing out month. In other words a month to reduce or work off stock in now, for he needs the room for new fall goods, so *Profit or Cost*, is no object. The goods must be sold and he kindly invites all to visit his store and see the bargains in seasonable goods, he will give them. "Goods are being jobbed at wholesale, at Boston prices."

Vol. 1. No. 1 of the Business Index has been received at this office. It is published by S. H. Robie at Franklin Falls, and is "devoted to the interests of those who have reliable goods to sell and spunk enough to advertise them. Terms: Your thanks. Subscriptions received for any length of time at the same rate." It is an eight page, 24 column paper and is gotten up in the usual lively, original, sharp and enterprising style of its proprietor.

During Temperance camp meeting at Weirs, steamer Gracie will leave Meredith Village, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Aug. 15, 16 and 17, at 8.30, 9.30 a. m. and 12 m; 1.30, 3 and 7.30 p. m. Returning, leave Weirs, 9, 10.15 a. m. and 12 m; 2.15, 4.15 and 9 p. m. Fare 10 cents each way. Parties from Plymouth and Ashland with excursion tickets to Weirs can stop at Meredith in the morning and for 10 cents have a pleasant excursion on the lake. Steamer and Barge carry 200 passengers. Trips will be omitted in event of rain.

Auction Sale of Lands. I will sell at public sale, Saturday, Aug. 11, at 10 a. m., at Wentworth depot, a board shanty and the lot of bush and pasture land, containing about 80 acres, more or less. This lot is worthy the attention of any one who wishes good available pasture land, it being good land and favorably located. The above land is a part of the Eaton farm on the west side of Baker's river and the same lot from which Cyrus Ellsworth recently cleared the wood and timber. Terms of payment to suit purchaser. Sale positive. Plymouth, N. H. Aug. 6, 1883. J. A. DODGE

Chauncy, the five year old son of C. H. Nudd, a well known glove selling and Diebold safe agent, who owns a cottage at Weirs, recently fell into the water where it is quite deep while trying to get into a row boat. The boy was pulled out with considerable difficulty by Miss May Sargent, of Plymouth, who is employed in C. H. Kimball's family, also of this place who are occupying a cottage there this season. She leaned far down from the end of the small wharf at the foot of Simpson avenue where the accident occurred and lifted him up, after nearly falling in herself.

Pemigewasset Valley Railroad. Plymouth to North Woodstock. Leave, Plymouth, 8.45 a. m., 1 45 p. m., 5.20 p. m.; Livermore, 8.53 a. m., 1.53 p. m., 5.27 p. m.; Campton, 8.59 a. m., 1.59 p. m., 5.33 p. m.; Campton Village, 9.20 a. m., 2.09 p. m., 5.42 p. m.; Thornton, 9.35 a. m., 2.15 p. m., 5.47 p. m.; West Thornton, 10.05 a. m., 2.27 p. m., 5.59 p. m.; Woodstock, 10. 25 a. m., 2.36 p. m., 6.08 p. m. Arrive No Woodstock, 10.45 a. m., 2.48 p. m., 6.20 p. m. North Woodstock to Plymouth. Leave, No. Woodstock, 6.15 a. m., 11.10 a. m., 3.40 p. m., Woodstock, 6 30 a. m., 11.23 a. m., 3.52 p. m.; West Thornton, 6.50 a. m., 11.31 a.m., 4.01 p.m.; Thornton, 7.10 a. m., 11.43 a. m., 4.13 p. m.; Campton Village, 7.23 a. m., 11.49 a. m., 4.18 p. m.; Campton, 7.35 a. m., 11.59 a. m., 4.27 p. m.; Livermore, 7.41 a. m., 12.05 a. m., 4.33 p. m. Arrive, Plymouth, 7.50 a. m., 12.15 p. m., 4.40. p. m.

In another column will be found a succinct and logical statement of the Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., under the management of M. V. B. Bull & Co., of Albany. N. Y. We commend a careful perusal of this document to our readers, especially to those who are making investments for the future. It is a well established fact that when the principles of life insurance are properly carried out, it is the most profitable investment that a man or woman—young or old, rich or poor—can really make; in this case, he who sows will surely reap a harvest. But let him invest the same amount in a bank, in stocks or other business, and nine times out of ten it will prove a failure. Money little or much, once invested in life insurance, gains and grows in value and volume even as the mountain streams do in their natural course to the mighty ocean. A few more live business men are wanted in this State to act as agents for the Phœnix, and all such should make application to M. V. B. Bull & Co., 35 and 37 State street, Albany, N. Y.—*Laconia Democrat.*

WILL CURE ALL DISEASES of the SKIN.

Vegetine

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER

Dizziness, Liver and Kidney Complaint.

CINCINNATI, O.

H. R. STEVENS—Dear Sir: I have received great benefit from the use of the Vegetine, and can safely recommend it for *Dizziness, Rush of Blood to the Head*, and a general blood purifier. It has also been used by other members of my family for *Liver and Kidney Complaints*. MRS. A. O. ULBRICH, 300 Baymiller St.

PURIFIES THE BLOOD.

BOSTON, MASS.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS—Dear Sir: I have been using Vegetine for some time with the greatest satisfaction, and can highly recommend it as a great cleanser and purifier of the blood. J. L. HANNAFORD, Pastor of Egleston Square M. E. Church.

A MEDICINE FOR CHILDREN AND ADULTS.

I testify to the beneficial effects of VEGETINE, as used in my family for the past six years. We consider it invaluable as a blood medicine for both children and adults, and endeavor to always keep a supply on hand. Yours, &c., C. A. JACKSON, Business Manager South Boston Inquirer.

Vegetine IS THE BEST SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINE.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

The Methodist camp meeting at Weirs occurs week after next.

Miss May Higgins of East Somerville, Mass., is visiting relatives here.

Miss Clara C. Baker of Washington, D. C., is visiting relatives in Campton and Plymouth.

Mr. Hersey who has been at his home in Hill for some time past has recently arrived here.

Miss Nellie McDonald has recently returned from several weeks stay in Laconia and vicinity.

Miss Sarah Sargent has recently returned from Concord on account of the severe illness of her father.

The Universalist camp meeting at Weirs was well attended and proved very successful and enjoyable.

Rev D. C. Knowles will take an active part in the annual State Temperance camp meeting at the Weirs next week.

Anson Burns has a large mounted telescope at his residence that is the admiration of all that have looked through it.

Mr. R. W. Musgrove of Bristol has our thanks for one of the unique 12th regiment invitations to their approaching reunion at Ashland.

Nathaniel Cornell is taking a vacation, the first in 15 years, his other short cessations from labor being caused by sickness or death of relatives.

As will be seen elsewhere Drs. Sanborn and Burns have dissolved partnership and all parties owing the late firm are earnestly requested to settle promptly.

Nahum Tufts, Will Garland, Edward Clarke and Epes Calley who have been camping out in the upper Pemigewasset Valley for about a week returned Tuesday night.

Young men and boys from Ernest Balch's camp in Asquam lake are frequently seen about the village. They are clad in uniforms of light gray with red caps and stockings.

Rev. D. C. Knowles will preach at the Methodist church next Sabbath morning on "Some tendencies of the times that threaten to overthrow the religious observance of the Sabbath."

For willful, malicious, foolish, reckless, unreasonable, improbable lying about the stealing affair here last week and its connections, some people in this vicinity are unsurpassable and unsurpassed.

The Sunday Herald locomotive is the Crawford, and the name of the paper is only put on for that day as an advertising dodge. The engine has also been provided with a chime whistle.

A special passenger train will run today between Woodsville and Weirs, passing through here on its way down at 11.06 a. m., and on its return at about 4.30 p. m. It will stop at all stations above and below here.

Boston, Concord & Montreal R. R. Notice. During the month of August, excursion tickets will be sold as follows:—Plymouth to Fabyans and return, $5.00 Mount Washington, 11.00. Tickets good 5 days. Aug. 6, 1883.
W. R. BRACKETT, G. T. A.

The most important stations on the P. V. R. R., have three mails a day each way, or one on every train, while others have one or two, up and down each. Nearly everything in the shape of passengers, mail, baggage, express and freight is now transported over this line.

Last Sabbath, the locomotive drawing the Sunday Herald train appeared named as such, in the usual place under the cab windows. Two cars were used, an addition of a baggage car, while between Concord and Weirs, both ways, several cars were added by reason of the Universalist camp meeting at the latter place.

Charlie Chapman, about eight years old died Monday morning measles, aggragated by a previous severe attack of scarlet fever. He is the fourth of Henry Chapman's children who have died within about a month. Nellie aged about 10, Carrie, about 15 and Dora, about 19 years of age being the others, all of whom have been stricken down by one or the other of these diseases. Only a young infant is left the sadly afflicted parents.

Mrs. Kate McQuesten White has a new piano which came this week. It is of the make of Decker Bros., a large and magnificent upright. The carving of the case is beautiful and the tone is full, rich and sweet. It is undoubtedly one of the nicest pianos in town. Mrs. White is certainly deserving of this finest pianos and we hope she will long continue to impart to others in her skilful manner, the knowledge of the art which enables her to charm all listeners.

A hinged board sign painted white with black letters has been erected at the upper end of the west side track below the Pemigewasset House, from which the morning and noon mail trains start. It announces the fact on the north side that the mail trains south for Concord, Manchester, Nashua, Lowell, Lawrence, Boston and intermediate points start from there. On the south side on the swinging part which can be used to hide the fore going, it reads, "Post no bills" and on the other "This train starts from this platform."

A communication from a citizen in Rumney was received at this office recently with no name signed. On requesting the same in order to see about publishing the piece which contained some reflections on citizens of the above named place, the name of A. B. Sternes was sent in. Diligent inquiries have been made in Rumney to find out about such a party and no one knows of a person of that name living there. If the person wishes his article published he will please send in his true name if he does not object to doing so.

Col. E. B. Hodge is making an effort to obtain a large picture of the late Hon. Joseph Burrows to be placed in the Library, Court House, or some public place. He has one very large crayon picture in a massive gilt frame, given the deceased by a young man whom he once helped to get pardoned out of State prison, where he was sentenced for manslaughter, but this picture is to be sent to friends in the West. It is hoped that one may be obtained like it, and that the citizens will be willing to subscribe to this end.

Dr. Palmer has recently fitted up his office in a very neat and attractive manner.

No Fooling.

C. M. Boynton' Concord, N. H, is selling Dry Goods cheaper than ever. He is not giving goods away, but is willing to give his customers all the profits on his summer goods, so as to close them out before the hot weather is over; he wants no old goods on hand when his new fall stock comes in Profit or cost of no account; he must clear up his summer stock. Visit him, Sign of the Big Hand, opposite Depot sreet for Dry Goods. jesalt

The people of our village are much interested in water motors and have tried several kinds, but all of them seem to be deficient in some important particular. In the "Little Giant Water Motor" just invented by James H. Hinch, of Laconia, N. H., all these defects are overcome. The main points of excellence in his motor are simplicity, durability, cheapness, economy of water, power, freedom from derangement, adaptability, etc. The variety of purposes for which these motors can be used is almost without number, and they are ornamental as well as useful. A few of the uses are for running sewing machines, printing presses, coffee mills, dentists' lathes, emery wheels, small saws, etc. It furnishes the best and cheapest power known. No waiting to get up steam and no danger from fire. For further particulars address the inventor.

MEREDITH MATTERS.

E. G. Leach, Esq., a prominent lawyer from Franklin, and family are at the Elm House.

There were twenty-seven at the Elm House to dinner Tuesday noon.

Fred Dexter has removed to Laconia where he is at work for the Laconia Car Company.

Mrs. J. F. Hall, who has been visiting at Judge Rollins', returned to Portsmouth on Monday.

Mr. D. D. Bregan was in town last Sunday. He is from Newark, N. J., of the firm of Bregan & Bates.

Mr. Newell Prescott sprained his wrist, recently.

About 26 young folks bound for the Prospect House went through here recently.

The atmosphere affected the telephone between here and Laconia badly last saturday evening.

The ladies of the Baptist society will hold a sociable, serving ice cream and cake, next Wednesday evening at their hall.

Mr. C. C. Whittier has six tomato plants which have about 1,000 tomatoes on them and they are beginning to ripen.

Mr. Hodgson's storehouse is nearly finished.

Mr. W. Elliott has recently returned from Arkansas.

Mr. and Mrs. John Bixby, of Barre, Vt., are in town.

Mrs. J. E. Wildey's sister, Mrs. Kate I. Colby, of Meriden, is visiting her.

Miss Lillian Badger, of Lyndonville, Vt., is in town visiting.

Mr. B. M. Smith and family have returned to Salem.

Mr. Ed Cox lets teams for mountain excursions.

A number of Canadian Indians were selling bead work about town Tuesday.

George Dallison intends moving into the house on Water street, where C. D. Maloon has been living.

Steamer "Gracie" carried nearly 20 passengers on her last trip from the Weirs on Sunday.

Mr. J. D. Bartlett has returned from Old Orchard beach.

Mrs. Alice Hildreth has gone to Lowell, Mass., being called there by the death of her brother, who was killed on the railroad.

Messrs. E. B. Kendrick and George W. Bartlett have bought D. S. Fernald's sail boat.

Mr. Henry D. Forbes and family and Mrs. Raymond, of Boston, were recently in town. Mr. Forbes is cashier of the National Bank of the Republic.

Mr. Hiram Bixby has an apple tree on which are growing buds, blossoms and large apples.

The High School commences its fall term on Monday, Sept. 3rd, with the following teachers: Mr. J. B. B. Kelley, of Weare, N. H., Miss Hattie B. Rand, Mrs. Cora Cram and Miss Minnie Cram.

Mr Eben Bickford died last Sunday. He was one of the earliest residents of Meredith Neck, and about five years ago he moved to the Jonathan Brown farm in Centre Harbor. He was about 80 years of age and a much respected citizen.

A lecture course for young men is talked of for the coming fall and winter.

Rev. Mr. Wildey and wife intend going on a visit to friends in Brooklyn, N. Y., to be gone about two weeks soon.

Mr. Charles Osgood and family, from Lowell, Mass., are visiting with Mr. John Sanborn at the Centre.

At the Good Templars' Lodge meeting last Thursday evening at the Centre, the following officers were elected: W. C. T., John H. Robinson; W. V. T., Mrs. J. H. Robinson; W. S., Mr. F. B. Dolloff; W. F. S., Miss Ida J. Batchelder; W. T., Mrs. W. H. Cate; W. M., Mr. F. L. Batchelder; W. I. G., Mr. T. L. Smith; W. O. G., Er. W. H. Cate; W. A. S., Miss Etta F. LeBarron; W. D. M., Miss Beulah A. Cate; W. R. S., Mrs. A. H. Pitman; W. L. S., Mrs. T. L. Smith.

Rev Mr Graham and wife are soon going to Martha's Vineyard, Mass, for a vacation

The water at various factories has been shut off for a few days in account of needed repairs to be made

A temperance meeting was held in the Town Hall last Sunday evening Mrs D W Crane, of Newark, N J, and others spoke interestedly Mrs Crane, with her husband and daughter, is visiting among the mountains

The Good Templars gave a reception to about a hundred at the Town Hall last Wednesday evening Guests were present from Lake Village, Laconia and Meredith Centre lodges A drama was given which was written by a Good Templar, and tableaux and singing were enjoyed Ice cream and cake were served

Rev Mr Davis will again be in his pulpit, August 19th

The following officers were installed in Waukewan Lodge, I O G T, last Tuesday evening: W C T, W H Robinson; W V T, Zelma McCrillis; W S, Jennie Sanborn; W F S, Elmer Kendrick; W T, Stella Page; W M, Himes Jones; W I G, Sadie Perkins; W O G, Harry Kendrick; W A S, Ed Cox; W D M, Willie Roberts; W R S, Nellie Gage; W L S, George Bartlett; Chaplain, George Roberts

ASHLAND ALLEGAITONS.

Postmaster Clapp has had a pipe to convey water to the upper rooms in his residence laid from M. W. Shapleigh's well.

D. B. Mitchell has supplied his new buildings with water by digging a well about fourteen feet deep.

Miss M. Alice Smith is now taking Miss Jennie Nelson's place at Mrs. Pollard's, Miss Nelson having gone home on a vacation.

Thomas N. Hughes is much improved in health.

Mrs. Alrah P. Huckins is quite sick.

Enoch Rogers' houses have been painted.

Mrs. J. M. Smith and son came home last Monday from a visit to Laconia.

The building occupied by Pease & Batchelder, owned by P. P. Brown, has recently been newly painted.

O. W. Keyes Camp, Sons of Veterans, now meet once in two weeks instead of each Tuesday evening, as formerly.

G. F. Rogers has raised a head of lettuce that was 15 inches in diameter.

Mrs. Edward Fisher and daughter Mamie have recently been visiting here.

Hiram Marston, of Stoneham, Mass., and Fred Marston, of Somerville, Mass., have recently been visiting at Franklin Scribner's.

Caleb A. Huckins is not in good health. He recently went to Woodstock to spend a few days with his son, Delos.

Charlie Hodgdon had two fingers caught in the machinery at the mill recently, but they were not badly injured.

Mrs. W. Shepard and son, Herman, who have been staying at Centre Harbor for some time past, returned here recently.

Mrs. D. Spaulding has gone to Vermont for a few weeks' visit. Her daughters have recently returned home from a vacation among friends.

Mrs. D W. Davis and husband with her Sunday school class attempted to enjoy a picnic on Thursday of last week but the rain interrupted them somewhat.

F. L. Thompson has recently been finishing his stable.

Helen Clapp had a birthday party last week.

Mr. O. A. Plaisted was ill last week.

N. P. Haynes is at work on the railroad section.

Mrs. Luther Cass is spending a few weeks in Boston.

George P. Whidden and wife are spending a few weeks in Maine.

Mrs. Eben Nichols is visiting here.

A salve doctor has been in town.

Miss Jennie Gordon is having a vacation of a couple of weeks.

Hughes F. Smith is no better.

Rodney Cheney recently went to Boston to meet his brother.

D. C. Merrill intends improving his store building soon, by making it wider, longer and higher, and putting a new roof on the whole.

Charlie Hodgdon has recovered his cymbals from Asquam Lake by the aid of several others, who dived for and found them 30 feet under water.

Carter & Rogers have recently received a lot of machinery and will soon be ready for manufacturing. They have built a woodshed near the engine room of Scribner's mill.

Judge Blodgett has dissolved the injunction restraining the town from building the highway laid out past Bailey's mill. Highway Surveyor E. L. Shepard has several men at work building the wall and highway.

Bitter Bread.

Complaint is frequently made by those who use baking powders that they leave in bread, biscuit, or cake raised by them a disagreeable bitter taste. This taste follows the use of all impure baking powders, and is caused either by their containing alum (introduced to make a cheap article), by the impure and adulterated character of other ingredients used, or from the ignorance of their manufacturers of the proper methods of combining them. These baking powders leave in the bread a residuum formed of lime, earth, alum, or other deleterious matters, not always, though frequently, tastable in the food, and by all physicians regarded as injurious. The Royal Baking Powder is free from this serious defect. In its use no residuum is left, and the loaf raised by it is always sweet, wholesome, and noticeably free from the peculiar taste complained of. The reason of this is because it is composed of nothing but absolutely pure materials, scientifically combined in exactly the proper proportions of acid and alkali to act upon and destroy each other, while producing the largest amount of raising power. We are justified in this assertion from the unqualified statements made by the Government chemists, who after thorough and exhaustive tests recommended the "Royal" for Governmental use because of its superiority over all others in purity, strength and wholesomeness. There is no danger of bitter bread or biscuit where it alone is used.

Vol. I. No. 1, has lately appeared at this office of *The Broadside*, a large, two-page sheet, containing many sharp hits and lively items. It is "discharged occasionally as circumstances demand, by the publishers. Printed by O. N. Flanders & Co., Job Printers, Room 5, Merchant's Block, Concord, N. H. Agreeable to notice given *The Broadside* appears as a new paper in New Hampshire's capital city. It is published in the interests of the public in general and its publishers in particular. Its aim is to interest, and please, and incidentally to furnish valuable information in domestic economy by pointing out in its advertising columns where purchases may most advantageously be made, and the almighty dollar made to go the farthest." Price, one cent.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., New York.

How Many Miles Do You Drive?
—The—
ODOMETER
—WILL TELL.—

This instrument is no larger than a watch. It tells the exact number of miles driven to the 1-100th part of a mile; counts up to 1,000 miles; water and dust tight; always in order; saves horses from being over-driven; is easily attached to the wheel of a Buggy, Carriage, Sulky, Wagon, Road Cart, Sulky Plow, Reaper, Mower, or other vehicle. Invaluable to Liverymen, Pleasure Drivers, Physicians, Farmers, Surveyors, Draymen, Expressmen, Stage Owners, etc. Price only $5.00 each, one-third the price of any other Odometer. When ordering give diameter of wheel. Sent by mail on receipt of price, postpaid. Address

McDonnell Odometer Co.,
2 NORTH SALLE ST., CHICAGO, ILL.
☞Send for Circular.

ELISHA HODGE
Manufacturer of
BOOTS & SHOES.
All kinds of Repairing done promptly and in a workmanlike manner. ma26a

WILLARD E. MORSE,
JEWELER.
Watch and Clock Cleaning a Specialty.
Dealer in Gold and Silver Watches, Plated Ware, Etc. Watches Cleaned for from 75 cts. to $1. Clocks from 50 to 75 cents. All Work Warranted.
At Pease & Batchelder's Store. Main Street
aapr13m] ASHLAND, N. H.

POLLARD, HARDY & SMYTHE,
DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Carpets,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Ready-made Clothing, Groceries of Every Description, Crockery, Glass and Hard Ware, Paper Hangings of all kinds, Farming Implements, Furniture, Hair, Lime and Cement, Super Phosphate, &c., &c.
ASHLAND, N. H. ma26a

Hughes & Huckins,
DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,
Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Flour, Meal, Hair Lime, Cement, Paints, Oils, Agricultural Implements, etc. Also, dealers in Bowker's Stockbridge's Standard, and Coe's Phosphates.
Ashland, N. H. ma26a

Dr. M. C. Spaulding,
(Successor to Dr. A. R. Garey.)
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.
☞Office at Mrs. S Calley's, Main Street, Ashland, N. H.
afebltf

Mrs. N. E. K. ROWE,
FASHIONABLE
DRESS MAKER,
Woodman's Block, Main St.,
ASHLAND, - N. H.

WANTED all the watches in Ashland and vicinity to be brought to
L. B. HULL'S, ASHLAND, N. H.
THE NEW WATCH MAKER.
Ten years Experience in the Waltham Manufactory. All work warranted. aug23atf

Squam Lake House,
J. M. COTTON, PROPRIETOR.
Good Livery connected with the House. Free Carriages to and from every train.
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Mother Noble's HEALING SYRUP.

TRADE MARK.

A certain cure for Dyspepsia, all diseases of the Kidneys, Liver, Stomach, Skin, Blood and Bowels.

Can produce thousands of letters proving its curative qualities

An old and long-tried remedy.

Applicants for Agencies address P.O.Box 2801, New York City.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

FORT ANN, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1880.

Dear Sir:—
I purchased some of Mother Noble's Healing Syrup, and after a short trial, I am convinced that it is the best medicine I ever used in my family. JOHN CONELY.
j1yjan24

CLOTHING!

Never before in the history of our business career, have we carried SO LARGE A VARIETY, SO GREAT A STOCK, NOR OFFERED SUCH STUPENDOUS BARGAINS as we are prepared to give our friends, and to those who contemplate the purchase of CLOTHING. Now. Our stock of

Mens's, Youth's, Boys' and Children's Clothing

This season has been selected with great care from the very best the New York and Boston Markets afforded. And we can assure the public and say with confidence that we can show the

Nobbiest Styles and the Best Made Goods

of any clothing house in the city. This may sound SOMEWHAT LOUD, BUT WE MEAN BUSINESS. No shoddy or trash shown or kept at any price.

We have not space to enumerate prices, but will quote a few of our special bargains.

1 lot of Men's All-Wool Indigo Blue, Warranted, Suits......$8.00
This suit is sold at other stores for $10 and $12 per suit. We will guarantee that this is as represented.
1 lot of Men's Mixed Cassimere Suits......$5.00
This is a rare bargain and is worth $8 per suit.
1 lot of Men's Fancy Worsted Suits......$8.00
This suit is sold in this city at $12 per suit to-day.
1 lot of Suits for Boys, aged from 12 to 17, each......$6.50
This is the prettiest suit in the market for any where near the price.
1 lot of Children's Suits, aged 3 to 11......$1.25
This is a very natty little blouse suit, of which we have sole control. Same quality as sold at other stores for $2.50. This is your only chance to clothe your boy for $1.25.

☞Other bargains too numerous to mention in our Clothing, Hat, Cap and Gents' Furnishing Goods Departments.

TO OUR PATRONS.

In the method we have adopted this season of selling good goods at low prices, it is our aim to partially repay our customers, who have been so loyal to us in the past by giving the best at the lowest possible figures. We use no deceptive practices to decoy customers into our store, but rely in the future as we have in the past, upon the quality of our goods, popular prices, and our Time-Honored System of having One Price to all, at all times and under all circumstances.

☞All goods marked in plain figures. Remember the place.

M. WOLFF,
Hill's Block, Concord, N. H.
Sign of a Full Dressed Man.
jtf-oct24.

$173.75 for a SQUARE or UPRIGHT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, with Stool, Book and Music. ☞Only $60 for an Eight Stop, Sub-bass and Octave-Coupler ORGAN. Chapel Organs $65, Pipe Organs $94. OTHER BARGAINS fully described in Illustrated Catalogue which is sent FREE with full particulars. ☞ VISITORS ARE ALWAYS WELCOME. Address or call upon DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

HIGGINS BROS.,
MANCHESTER'S
Leading House Furnishers!
FIVE DEPARTMENTS IN ONE STORE.
Carpets, Furniture, Crockery, Upholstery, Bedding.
Largest Stock, Best Goods, Lowest Prices.

We have undertaken and successfully accomplished within the past ten years, what no other firm in New Hampshire ever dared to attempt, viz., to keep the fullest and most extensive stock in five distinct departments of house furnishings, in one immense store,—securing the unqualified reputation from all over the state of selling reliable goods cheaper than competitors, of doing the largest business, and saving for ourselves a respectable income from profits.

The principles of the secret of our success are all told in our motto, "*Largest Stock of Best Goods; Close Attention to Business Well Understood; and Largest Sales at Lowest Prices.*

This has secured to us the largest business of our kind in the state, and now with improved facilities, increased force and enlarged stock, we shall attempt to give the people of New Hampshire a better opportunity to obtain reliable and stylish goods, in Carpets, Furniture, Upholstery, Bedding, Crockery, China and Glassware, at lower prices than ever.

As a rule, goods can be sold cheaper in large bills than in driblets, and our business is demonstrating that fact by our astonishing prices on house furnishing outfits. If you wish to furnish your modest cottage, boarding house, or hotel, we can supply all the carpets,—any grade from Hemp to Brussells; the furniture—for drawing-room, parlor and chambers; crockery, china and glass-ware from kitchen to attic; bedding, mattresses and feathers for sleeping apartments. And on the whole bill give you the benefit of a discount that will both astonish and please.

Every article is warranted and any defect in quality is cheerfully made good by exchange for new goods or money.

We are the only dealers in the state who keep a stock of Mahogany Furniture and the celebrated Bent-wood Chairs.

Furniture repairing and packing is made a specialty, keeping the best workmen and guaranteeing perfect satisfaction or no charge. Orders by mail, telephone or telegraph receive careful attention, and prices made the same as when ordered in person.

Respectfully yours,
HIGGINS BROTHERS, Manchester, N. H.

NEWS OF THE DAY

GENERAL ITEMS.

—Five suits for damages and penalties have been commenced in Philadelphia against the Western Union Telegraph Company for delay in transmitting messages.

—On the forty-second joint ballot the long struggle between the republican factions in the New Hampshire Legislature was ended by the election of Austin F. Pike as United States Senator.

—A revival of the Ku Klux outrages has taken place in the vicinity of Nashville, Tenn.

—Virginia presents a claim on the Federal Treasury for about $750,000 on account of the distribution of surplus revenue forty-five years ago.

—The lockout by the firms belonging to the United Cigar Manufacturers' Association in New York city, in consequence of which 10,000 persons were thrown out of employment, has been brought to a close.

—Tom Higgins, a schoolboy of 12, fell from the roof of a five-story house to the ground in New York city, on Wednesday afternoon. He lighted on a plot of hard ground, rebounded several feet and rolled over and over. His brother picked him up and carried him senseless into the house. In about a minute Tom recovered consciousness. He had broke no bones and sustained no internal injuries. "My back's a little stiff, 'cause I fell on it," he said the day after.

—Serious charges respecting the treatment of the killed and wounded at Carlyon are made against the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company.

—Mme. Minnie Hauk, Mme. Durand and Mlle. Alice Urban, three celebrated prime donne now in Europe, are all Creole girls from New Orleans, and got their musical beginning at the French Cathedral in that city.

—General Pendergast, Captain General of Cuba, has resigned.

—Negotiations are pending between Great Britain and Canada in regard to emigration.

—A severe shock of earthquake was heard and felt in California, on Tuesday, July 31st.

—Edward Ridley, head of the firm of Edward Ridley & Sons, New York, died of heart disease Tuesday morning at his residence at Gravesend, L. I., N. Y. He sat out on the veranda of his villa until midnight, seemingly in good health, enjoying the cool breeze. One hour and a half after retiring he died. He left a fortune estimated in the millions. Mr. Ridley was born at Newark, Nottinghamshire, England, in 1816. He was a descendant of Bishop Ridley, the martyr.

—While Frederick Hill, a diver, was examining the suction pipe in the bottom of the lake leading to the waterworks of Toronto, on Tuesday, the diving bell became misplaced and after being nearly an hour in the water he was taken out dead.

—The State Republican Committee of Massachusetts have designated Boston as the place of holding the State Convention, and September 19 as the date. Charles R. Codman, of Boston, was invited to preside.

—The pilot boat Nora, of Savannah, Ga., defeated the Frances Elizabeth, of Charleston, S. C., in a race for $1,000 over a course of 110 miles.

—Mrs. Garfield has given the horse that General Garfield rode at the battle of Chickamauga to O. C. Moore, of Kent, who assisted the General to mount it the first time he rode it.

—Dispatches from Montreal announce some wonderful cures of sick pilgrims at the shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupre.

—A Western Union manager in Texas having failed to prove a charge of violence against a striker, was fined $25 for contempt of court, Wednesday.

—The coopers in nine different shops in North St. Louis struck for higher wages Wednesday.

—The Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention at Harrisburg nominated the following ticket: For Auditor-General, Robert Taggart, of Warren; for State Treasurer, Joseph Powell, of Bradford.

The platform adopted favors civil service reform which consists in the election to office of honest, intelligent, capable and courageous public servants, who will faithfully administer their trust; favors such taxation of the people as is requisite for the necessities of the Government, economically administered, and that import duties should be so adjusted in their application as to prevent unequal burdens, encourage productive industries at home; declares that the public lands shall be held for settlers, and the public moneys are for public uses, and all appropriations should be the subject of rigid scrutiny to the end that these uses may be served without personal or local favoritism, waste or peculation.

—Amid great popular enthusiasm President Arthur started the machinery of the Southern Exposition, at Louisville, Ky., on Wednesday.

—Two freight trains collided on the Troy and Boston Railroad about nine o'clock Wednesday morning, between Petersen Junction and Pownal, Vt., causing the death of six persons and the destruction of the trains by fire. The accident is said to have been occasioned by the negligence of a telegraph operator.

—Charles Crocker, of San Francisco, has contributed $10,000 toward the restoration of the Golden Gate Park Conservatory, which was destroyed by fire.

—While attempting to cross a railroad track in a wagon, near Essex Center, Vt., on Wednesday, the driver was killed and his wife fatally injured by a passing train.

—The coroner's jury in their verdict as to the railroad disaster at Carlyon, N. Y., censure the depot agent and suggest that the railroad company take additional precautions against accidents.

—Another collision on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad occurred on Monday, and several persons were seriously injured. The accident happened at Charlotte, near Rochester.

—A theatrical performance given at San Francisco, on Monday, for the benefit of the striking telegraph operators netted $5,000.

—No matter whether it is a public necessity or otherwise, the Sabbatarians of St. Louis, Mo., are determined to bring everything to a standstill on the first day of the week.

—Lightning killed fourteen cattle in different parts of the same field on Shelter Island, L. I., on Monday.

—Charles W. Copeland & Co., shoe manufacturers of Boston, have indefinitely suspended, and their liabilities will amount to $750,000, which the firm says it has sufficient assets to cover. Shaw & Brothers, the largest tanners in the world, made an assignment to F. A. Wyman.

—It is feared that the steamer Ludwig, from Hamburg, for this country, has foundered at sea.

—It is said positively that Carey, the Irish informer, is in Montreal. Great excitement exists in that city.

—Four deaths from yellow fever occurred on a vessel which arrived at Baltimore from Vera Cruz, and several of the crew are suffering from the disease.

—A stage coach plying between Helena, M. T., and Deer Lodge was stopped by highwaymen, who robbed the passengers, treasure box and mail. The robbers escaped.

—On Saturday, the Western Union Company removed the "delay" notices from the windows of the telegraph offices in New York City, and claimed that the strike was virtually over. The strikers profess entire confidence in ultimate success, and say that the removal was mere bluster.

—Five negroes were drowned through a skiff capsizing in a river near Vicksburg, Miss.

—The body of Captain Webb, the famous English swimmer, who lost his life on the afternoon of the 24 of July, while attempting to swim through the whirlpool rapids of Niagara Falls, was found floating in the river near Lewiston, four miles below the head of the rapids, on Saturday afternoon. His body is considerably bruised.

—At the Albemarle Hotel, in New York City, on Saturday evening, Senor Don Francisco Borva, the Spanish Minister, bid his friends good night, and, telling his secretary to call upon him at five o'clock in the morning, retired. In the morning he was found dead, having committed suicide during the night.

—Among the passengers in a train of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad before it had moved out of the depot at Hoboken, Saturday, was Thomas Smith, who had drawn $10,000 from the Irving National Bank of New York, and was conveying it in a satchel to the Orange National Bank, of which he is cashier. While sitting in his seat in the car, surrounded by other passengers, Mr. Smith felt a terrible blow in the back of the neck. Before he could recover himself he received another blow and still another. Instinctively he grasped his satchel and cried for assistance. An excitement followed, and John Nugent, an ex-policeman of New York, who was supposed to have been concerned in the robbery of the Manhattan Savings Bank some years since, "Ned" Farrell, a well-known highway robber, and Peter Emerson, alias "Big Pete," or "Banjo Pete," jumped from the train and into a butcher's wagon standing near. They whipped up the horse, but the animal balked, and the three men were captured. They had drawn pistols and fired some shots, but did no damage. It was a fortunate escape for Mr. Smith. The thieves had been watching him for some time, as he daily took a large amount of money to Orange.

—Ex-policeman John Nugent and "Ned" Farrell, despairing of acquittal, pleaded guilty to the charge of attempting to rob Bank Cashier Smith, of Orange, at Hoboken on Saturday. They were sentenced to ten years at hard labor each. Emerson, their alleged accomplice, denies his guilt.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—An important witness in the Phoenix Park trials is said to have been murdered.

—A movement is on foot in England for the erection of a memorial to Captain Webb.

—There were 805 deaths from cholera in Egypt on Wednesday. The total number of deaths from cholera in Egypt since the first outbreak of the disease to date is 11,000.

—Emperor William has directed that the 400th birthday of Martin Luther be observed by all Protestant schools. The students of the Universities will celebrate at Erfurt, on August 8, the entry of Luther into that town.

—A man with four children, a man eighty years old and two youths were exhumed alive in Ischia Thursday. It has been ascertained that several refugees from Alexandria lost their lives at Casamicciola. *The Cologne Gazette* reports that two German artists were killed in the disaster. The same paper estimates that 8,000 persons perished on the island.

—A Liverpool justice said that the charge of conspiracy to murder would hardly hold good against the Cork dynamiters.

—A most dangerous nihilist conspiracy has been discovered in Russia. A great number of people are implicated and many arrests have been made.

—Mount Vesuvius is in a state of eruption. Lava is descending from the crater in the direction of the town of Torre del Greco, at the southwest foot of the mountain. The inhabitants of Torre del Greco are fleeing to places of safety.

—Herr Stall, German Deputy for Greifswald, has been found drowned at Dusseldorf. The circumstances of his death are shrouded in mystery.

—Simmons, the aeronaut, in company with Sir Claude Crespigny, crossed the English Channel in a balloon Wednesday, landing at Flushing, in Holland.

—A large building on Kopnicker strasse, Berlin, used as a manufactory of velvet, was destroyed by fire Wednesday night. The loss is heavy. Three firemen were killed by the falling walls during the progress of the conflagration.

—One hundred and eighty houses have been destroyed by fire in the town of Semenow, in the government of Nijni-Novgorod, Russia.

—Several socialist workingmen were arrested in Geneva.

—The waters of the Nile are infected with putrid matter.

—James Carey, the informer in the Phoenix Park murder cases, was shot dead Monday on the steamship Melrose, while she was between Cape Town and Port Elizabeth. The deed was committed by a fellow passenger named O'Donnell.

—A dispatch from Bremen says that the Senate has issued an order to all captains of vessels which arrive from America with pickled pork as a part of their cargo to notify the customs authorities of the quantity they have on board of such pork, under pain of 300 marks fine for neglect to do so.

—An explosion occurred in a mine at a mine at Caltanisetta, Sicily, by which thirty-five miners, out of a total of seventy, lost their lives.

—There were 322 deaths from cholera at Cairo, Saturday, July 28th.

—A dispatch was received at the Ministry of Marine, Paris, announcing that the French troops had made a sortie from Hanoi, inflicting a severe loss on the enemy. The dispatch says:—"Colonel Badens made a sortie on the 19th from Hanoi with a force of 500 men. He captured seven pieces of artillery and killed 1,000 of the enemy. The loss of the French in the movement was but eleven men."

The Patched Breeches.

Thurlow Weed was the cause of Governor Marcy's discomfiture in printing the famous charge made by him to the State when on circuit as a Judge of the Supreme Court: "For mending my pantaloons, 50 cents." The uproar and laughter were great, and "Governor Marcy's patched breeches" were carried in many a political procession. But the Governor had his revenge. Mr. Weed had occasion to visit Governor Throop, near Auburn, on official business connected with the Morgan affair, and being pressed for time, was driven over in a buggy. The charge appeared in the accounts, "For transporting Thurlow Weed to Auburn, $7." Mr. Weed says in his autobiography:

This item, in a paragraph written in Governor Marcy's happiest vein, appeared in *The Albany Argus*. That paragraph, while conceding the propriety of "transporting" me to Auburn, and admitting the reasonableness of the price paid, concluded by remarking that the State could well have afforded to pay a much larger sum if the individual thus "transported to Auburn" had been detained there. This retort went much farther to relieve Governor Marcy from the obnoxious "patch" than all the grave explanations and arguments of the Democratic press.

DISMISSED FOR DEVILLING.

WEST POINT CADETS IN A FERMENT OVER HARTIGAN'S DISGRACE.

Denials that He is the Man who Pitched Sentinel Acuff Over the Parapet—Cadets Clark and Williams Confined in Barracks.

The West Point cadets of the first and third classes have signed a petition asking Col. Merritt, Superintendent of the Military Academy, to apply for a reconsideration of the sentence of dismissal passed on Cadet Hartigan for "devilling" Cadet Acuff, a plebe.

Acuff came to the Academy last June, and on Saturday, June 21, was assigned to sentinel duty on Post 3. This a lonely spot at night, and the path that the guard patrols runs close to the ditch that skirts the low, grassy parapet of Fort Clinton. The cadets say that ever since the Academy was established it has been the custom to "devil" cadets the first time they are stationed on this post on sentinel duty. After Acuff had gone on post on Saturday night thirty of the cadets of the first class conspired to treat him to the usual surprise. They insist that they merely meant to have a "little fun," and never intended to do him physical harm.

A number of the cadets dressed themselves up in sheets, and awaited a favorable oportunity to march in a body upon the green sentinel. Shortly after 11 p. m., and just before the starting of the ghostly procession Cadet Thomas L. Hartigan of the first class appeared on the lonely path with an officer's sash over his shoulder and a sword at his side. The authorities say he had no right to wear this sword, because he was not on duty. They also say that he had no business on the paths after "taps." As he drew near, Cadet Acuff challenged him, and Hartigan, according to his own version, responded. "A friend with the countersign." Acuff says his reply was "Officer of the guard," and that Hartigan proceeded to put him through a number of manœuvres to test his knowledge of sentinel duty. He says that Hartigan also gave "Shiloh" the countersign of the day, and "General Grant" the parole. Hartigan says that he promptly replied when Acuff greeted him as officer of the guard. "I am not officer of the guard; advance me properly." Then he turned aside, he says, and Acuff began to call the hour. "Half past eleven, and all is well."

It has been the custom for years to surprise the cadet who is to be "devilled" just at the moment he is about to announce that all is well.

As Acuff shouted, "Half past eleven and all is—" the company of sheeted cadets suddenly appeared in the path, and, before he could recover from his astonishment at the spectacle, a strong arm seized him from behind and gave him a push that sent him over the parapet and heels over head into the ditch. He let go his gun and it fell to the ground, bayonet down. The point of the bayonet was slightly bent by the fall. The crowd of white figures scattered in all directions

Acuff clambered up the parapet hastily and shouted, "Help! Corporal of the guard!"

The corporal hurried to the spot, but got there too late to catch sight of any of the fleeing cadets. Acuff picked up his musket and resumed his sentinel duty. The corporal asked him if he had recognized any of his assailants, and Acuff, so the other cadets say, replied that he had not. The next day, in the forenoon, a number of cadets asked him the same question. They say he made the same reply.

When the cadets were summoned for inspection next day, Col. Hasbrouck noticed that the bayonet of Acuff's musket was bent, and ordered him to report the circumstances to Lieut. McClellan.

"How did it get bent?" asked the latter.

"I don't know," replied Acuff uneasily. He made the same answer several times, until Lieut. McClellan, suspecting that there had been devilling going on, inquired if anything had occurred to him while he was on duty the night before. Acuff then, according to the authorities, very reluctantly confessed what had happened. After some difficulty he recognized Cadet Hartigan, who comes from Chicago, and Cadet Powhatan Clark of Louisiana and Robert C. Williams as having been among the devilling party. Lieut. McClellan investigated the matter, and on the following day charges were prepared against these three. Six others whose names are withheld, were arrested on suspicion.

The charges against Hartigan were "Personating an officer, giving the countersign, and aiding and abetting the abuse of a sentinel." The others were accused simply of aiding and abetting the attack. Gen. Merritt summoned Hartigan before him and asked him if he had anything to say. The cadet refused to answer. To the two other formal questions, "Who were devilling with the plebe sentinel?" and "Who threw him into the ditch?" Hartigan responded, "I beg leave, sir, to decline to answer, and would ask time to consider." Hartigan says that he also asked for a trial. Gen. Merritt declined to grant the time asked, and sent the cadet away. He was equally unable to get a word from any of the other cadets.

He sent a report of the case to Secretary of War Lincoln the same day, recommending the summary dismissal of Hartigan and the punishment of Clark and Williams. He received from Washington official orders from Adjt.-Gen. Drum, by order of President Arthur, dismissing Hartigan, directing that Williams be confined to barracks for four months and forfeit his furlough in 1884, and that Clark do extra duty on Saturdays and be confined to barracks for a month.

The first notification that Hartigan received of his disgrace was just as the cadets assembled to go to dinner Friday noon. Gen. Drum's order was then read aloud to the entire company, together with the other orders. At four o'clock Hartigan was ordered off the parade ground and left the Academy. The same day some of the cadets drew up a petition to Gen. Merritt, asserting that they were prepared to prove that Hartigan did not personate the officer, and asking that, inasmuch as Cadet Acuff had contradicted himself in his testimony, Hartigan be tried by a court-martial, and that General Merritt request President Arthur to reconsider the order of dismissal, in order to give the cadet a chance to prove his innocence.

The prospect before Clark and Williams is uninviting in the extreme. During the term of their sentence they will not be allowed to visit any other cadets, or even to walk out on the plain. They can leave barracks only to go to recitations, or to get their boots blacked daily. If they don't get their boots blacked additional punishment will be imposed upon them. Every Saturday, when other cadets are free, Clark will have to promenade up and down barracks with a musket, on extra guard duty. Williams forfeits all the privileges and immunities of cadets for a year. Their fellow cadets say that this is the severest punishment ever inflicted in the Academy for similar breaches of discipline.

Germans in Mexico.

A correspondent of the *Amerika*, of St. Louis, Mo., says that the most important and successful element in the foreign population of Mexico is the German. In the Mexican capital the residents of this nationality are called "The German Colony." Much the greater part of the wholesale and importing trade of the country is in their hands, and they have an immense combined capital at their disposal.

Most of these business houses were founded between 1826 and 1855, and many have passed already by succession through three or four hands. As a rule, the original founders withdrew after ten to twenty years of successful labor, and returned to Germany, where some led a life of ease and retirement, while others continued their connection with Mexican houses sufficiently to see to the buying and the shipping of merchandise. Generally they left successors in the shape of a son, nephew, or other relative in Mexico who in turn, after a limited period of lucrative trading, followed in the footsteps of his fortunate predecessor. The merchandise imported by these houses came at first mainly from Germany; but now their operations have extended to England, France, and the United States. Many articles of merchandise also are now turned out by factories that have been established by these traders within the Mexican dominion. They lend largely to native planters upon the security of their farms and crops and make heavy profits out of this business. These traders were formerly often made the victims of forced loans to the Government, and frequently these loans proved, in fact, to be extorted tribute, none of the money ever being returned; but of late years there has been a state of uninterrupted peace and prosperity, and they have been allowed to increase their substance without interference.

Many of them have married native women, and make good husbands; but their children are usually sent to Germany to be educated. Most of them have retained their German allegiance, a circumstance doubtless due mainly to the uncertain political condition of our sister republic, and the consequent hazards of Mexican citizenship.

Pauper Emigration.

"Gath," in the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, gives the following interview with one of the Imigration Commissioners in New York city. "This matter of pauper emigration from Europe to the United States is becoming a serious thing. In the aggregate it entails a great deal of expense on the American people, through their location; and, besides, it admits unknown and sinister vagabonds, thieves and people who spread disease. In Europe the United States is regarded as a short-sighted nation for being so indifferent about the basis of its citizenship being tainted by these degrading elements."

"Are these people sent over as a matter of economy merely."

"That is all. You see it costs perhaps 280 francs a year, or $46, to support a criminal in Switzerland, while it only costs 160 francs, or $32, to sent the same man by rail to the port of Havre and thence to America. There is a clear saving, therefore, of one-half or more to get the fellow off to America and have him out of the way."

"Who ships him?"

"It is done by an emigration agent having relations with one of the steamship lines; that is to say, not a steamship agent exactly, but a man who has a commission for selling a ticket. They make about seventeen francs, or $3.50 for every fellow they ship to the United States in this way, and the agent works in with the communal officers. The Swiss Republic intends no such injustice.

"Do we not also get first-class emigration from Switzerland?"

"Yes, of course; and a large majority of the Swiss emigrants are among the best of all our acquisitions from Europe. They are intelligent, industrious, frugal, law-abiding and trained in the duties and responsibilities of republican citizenship. Of such emigrants this country cannot have too many. They are making the waste places of the south and west 'blossom like the rose.' There are more citizens of Swiss birth and parentage in the United States than in all other foreign countries combined, and the relations between the Federal government at Washington and Berne, are, as you know, close and cordial."

A Dyspeptic Cure.

Everybody who has dyspeptic friends, which, unfortunately, in this country is equivalent to saying everybody, must have heard of a new and wonderful cure for that dismal complaint and of its brilliant achievements. Fortunately, this blessed remedy cannot be patented, for it is nothing more or less than hot water. It is cheap and not nasty, and though its efficacy may have been exaggerated and the doctors may some day discover that it is a dreadful insult to the stomach, there can be no doubt that its popularity is great and rapidly increasing. A Poughkeepsie druggist has been so impressed by this fact that he is about to open a hot-water fountain in his store. "You would be astonished," he said the other day to a reporter, "to know the number of people who drink hot water during the fall and winter season. They are mostly invalids and used to drink vichy and seltzer, but now hot water seems to be their popular drink. I think a hot water fountain in this town would prove an excellent investment. The hot water these people could get at home is seldom of the proper temperature, and what is worse is usually impure. I intend to clarify the water and make it absolutely pure. The proper temperature to drink it at is about 140 degrees."

State Elections of 1883.

The State elections held this year are not many, some of them are of much importance to the States concerned. Following is a complete and accurate list:

Connecticut will elect November 6th one-half its Senate and its full House of Representatives.

Georgia elected April 24th, Henry D. McDonald, Democrat, Governor, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Alexander H. Stephens.

Iowa will elect October 9th, a Governor and other State officers, part of its Senate, and its full House of Representatives.

Kentucky will elect Aug. 6, Governor and other State officers and Legislature, and vote upon the question of holding a convention to revise the Constitution of the State.

Maryland will elect Nov. 6 Governor and two other State officers and Legislature.

Massachusetts will elect Nov. 6 Governor and other State officers and Legislature.

Michigan elected April 2 Democratic-Greenback Supreme Judges and Regents of the University.

Minnesota will elect Nov. 6 Governor and other State officers and vote upon three proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State.

Mississippi will elect Nov. 6 its Legislature.

Nebraska will elect Nov. 6 Justice of its Supreme Court and Regents of the State University.

New Jersey will elect Nov. 6 its Governor, part of its Senate, and its full House of Representatives.

New York will elect Nov. 6 Secretary of State, Controller, Treasurer, Attorney-General, Engineer and Surveyor, and both branches of the Legislature, and vote upon a proposition to abolish contract labor from the State prisons.

Ohio will elect Oct. 9 Governor and other State officers and Legislature, and vote upon three proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State which (1 and 2) regulate or prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquor, and (3) reorganize the judiciary of the State.

Pennsylvania will elect Nov. 6 Auditor-General and State Treasurer.

Rhode Island elected April 4 Republican Governor and other State officers and Legislature.

Texas will vote Aug. 14, at a special election, upon four proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State.

Vermont adopted March 6 two amendments to the Constitution of the State, making officers under the Federal Government ineligible to seats in the Legislature, and providing for the election by the popular vote of Secretary of State and Auditor of Accounts on the general State ticket.

Virginia will elect Nov. 6 part of its Senate and its full Assembly.

Confederate Bonds Once More.

The New York *Herald's* London correspondent cables the particulars of a scheme in England to bully the people of the Southern States to pay by general contribution to English bankers and other holders a part at least of the face of the Confederate bonds which it seems a number of these people have been keeping in their strong boxes as valuable assets.

It appears that a syndicate of English and Continental bankers has been formed. This syndicate have hired vault room in a safe deposit company for the storage of the Confederate bonds; have engaged to give receipts to the owners of such bonds who will deposit it with them; have persuaded the London Stock Exchange to deal only in these receipts and not in the bonds, and now propose to those holders of the bonds who will deposit it with them to blackmail the Southern States to secure payment for what is on its face not due and by its nature and history absolutely worthless.

The Confederate bonds, the *Herald* adds, are on their face due and payable only in a stated number of years after the declaration of peace between the Confederacy and the United States—an event which has not yet happened and will never happen. The fourteenth amendment to the constitution declares that "neither the United States *nor any State* shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations or claims shall be held illegal and void." This ought to be conclusive to every human being except Englishmen and idiots.

IF YOU are really determined to expand your chest the best way to do it is to carry a larger heart.

AN OLD butcher way out in Missouri,
With neuralgia, he suffered like fury,
St. Jacobs Oil banished
The pain which all vanished—
And prevented a coroner's jury.

A cranky old man named Blake,
Says St. Jacobs Oil "takes the cake,"
He gave it one test,
And says it's the best
Cure in the world for backache.

He that gives his heart will not deny his money.

MARKET NOTES.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The Wholesale New York market quotations show:

BEANS—Prime, $3.65@$3.70; fair to good, $2.00@$2.25 per bushel.

BUTTER—New York sold at 22@22½c. for choice in pails, and 18@19c. common to good. Western Creamery sold at 21@23c., and the common Western at 17@18c.

CHEESE—Factory fancy, 10¼@10⅝c; do. fair to good, 8@9c.

EGGS—Quotations ranged from 22c. for ordinary, to 23c. for New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

FLOUR—Superfine, $3.00@$3.90; Western, $4.50@$7.35; extra New York, $4.30@$6.00.

HAY—Shipping, 55@60c.; clover, 45@60c., salt, 60c; straw, 50@55c.

HOPS—New York, —@28c.; Eastern, 25@27c; yearlings, 20@25c; olds, — @ —.

PETROLEUM—Refined, 7⅞c; crude, 6⅝@7⅜c in bulk; in barrels, 8⅝c; naphtha, 6¾c. in shipping order, and 11½@12c. in cases.

PORK—Clear back, $18.50@$19.00; dressed hogs, 8@8½c.

WHEAT—Spring No. 3, ——@$1.15; Milwaukee, No. 2, $1.15; amber, $1.32@$1.40; white, .87@$1.12.

CORN—Ungraded Western Mixed, 51@60½c.; Steamer Mixed, 57@57½c. in elevator, 57¾c. delivered; No. 2, 61½@61½c. in elevator, 62½@62¾c. delivered; White Southern, —c. delivered.

RYE—State, 69@71½c.

WOOL—Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia, xxx, 45@46c.; xx, 42@44c.; x, 42@43c.; No. 1, 45@47c.; No. 2, 38@40c.; common, 33@35c.; New York and Western xx and x, 39@45½c.; No. 1, 44@45c.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

FLOUR—State family, $5.00@$5.12½; rye flour $3.70@$3.75; wheat, State, $1.18@$1.20; amber, $1.43; corn, yellow, 62c.; mixed States 61½c.

PETROLEUM—Refined, 7¼c.; crude, 6¼c.

WOOL—State and Western xx, 46@50c.; x, 47@48c.; medium, 50@51c.; coarse, 45c.

BOSTON MARKET.

FLOUR—From $3.00@$3.75 for low and medium, to $5.00@$6.00 for choice Minnesota. Corn, 61½@66½c. for mixed and yellow.

BUTTER—Common, 15c.@17c.; Vermont dairy, 18@21c.; choice creamery, 21@22c.

CHEESE—9½@10c.

BEANS—$3.30@$3.40.

HAY—Choice, $16@$17.

CATTLE MARKETS.

BUFFALO—Cattle, good quality, $5.25@$5.75; hogs, fair to good, $6.20@$6.25; best, $6.60.

EAST LIBERTY, PENN.—Best cattle, $6.50@$6.62; medium to good, $6.00@$6.50; common to fair, $4.00@$6.00; Hogs, Yorkers, $6.05@$6.25; Philadelphias, $5.90@$6.10. Sheep, $3.25@$5.50.

WATERTOWN, MASS.—Cattle, choice, $——@$10.25; extra, $8.00@$8.75; first quality, $7.00@$7.50; second quality, $5.00@$6.75; third quality, $4.25@$4.75. sheep and lambs—wool sheep, $2.25@$4.50; extra, $5.00@$5.50; spring lambs, 6@7½c. Veal calves, 5¼@7½c.

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A QUEEN OF THE STAGE.

"Her Second Love," and the Important Secret She Reveals for the Benefit of Women.

(*New York World.*)

Several years ago the American public were aroused by the entree upon the stage of a little lady who had been previously but little announced. She was one of an innumerable number of aspirants for public favor and had no instrumentality, aside from her own talents, to cause recognition. In spite of this fact, however, she quickly achieved a warm place in the heart of the public, which she has continued to hold ever since. When it was announced, therefore, that Miss Maud Granger would star the coming season in the play "Her Second Love," written by Mr. John A. Stevens, it was only natural that unusual interest should be manifested not only in theatrical circles, but in other branches of the community. This was specially the case, as it was known that Miss Granger had for the past year, been in exceedingly delicate health, and the determination to star in a strong emotional play was the more surprising. One of the staff of this paper was accordingly deputized to see the popular lady and verify the rumor or assure its incorrectness.

Miss Granger's countenance is familiar to nearly every one in the United States. It is a face once seen never to be forgotten. Features remarkable in their outline and contour are surmounted by a pair of large and deep eyes indicative of the greatest soul power. It is easy to see where Miss Granger obtains the ability to portray characters of the most emotional nature. She possesses within herself the elements of feeling, without which no emotion can be conveyed to an audience. The man of news found the lady at her home in this city, and was accorded a quiet welcome. It was evident at once that she was in greatly improved health, which the expression and color of her countenance both indicated.

"Is it true, Miss Granger, that you contemplate a starring tour the coming season?"

"Yes indeed. My season begins in Chicago on July 16. From there I go to San Francisco, and then play the remainder of the season through the Eastern and Western States."

"Are you confident your health will permit such an undertaking?"

A ringing laugh was the first reply to this question, after which she said:

"Certainly. It is true I have been ill for the past two years, but now I am wholly recovered. Few people can have any idea of the strain a conscientious actress undergoes in essaying an emotional part. It is necessary to put one's whole soul into the work in order to rightly portray the character. This necessitates an utter abandonment of one's personality and an assumption of the character portrayed. If this is an emotional part it is necessary to *feel* the same emotions the part is supposed to feel. For more than a year I actually cried each night in certain passages of a part I was playing. The audience considered it art. Probably it was, but those were none the less real tears and the effect was none the less trying upon my health."

"But do you anticipate avoiding this in the future?"

"Not in the least. I expect to have just as great a strain as before, but with restored health and a knowledge of how to retain it I do not fear."

"You speak of a 'knowledge of how to retain health.' Will you please explain what you mean by that?"

"You must be aware that women by their very natures are subject to troubles and afflictions unknown to the sterner sex. The name of these troubles is legion, but in whatever form they may come they are weaknesses which interfere with every ambition and hope in life. I believe thousands of noble women are to-day suffering agonies of which even their best friends and relatives know little or nothing, and when I reflect upon it I confess it makes me sad. Now all this misery arises largely from an ignorance of the laws of life or a neglect to carefully observe them. I speak from the depths of a bitter experience in saying this, and I am thankful I know the means of restoration, and how to remain in perfect health."

"Please explain more fully."

"Well, I have found a remedy which seems specially adapted for this very purpose. It is pure and palatable and controls the health and life as, I believe, nothing else will. It is really invaluable and if all the women in America were to use it I am quite sure most of the suffering and many deaths might be avoided."

"What is this wonderful remedy?"

"Warner's Safe Cure."

"And you use it?"

"Constantly."

"And hence believe you will be able to go through the coming season successfully."

"I am quite certain of it."

"A few questions more, Miss Granger. Will you please give me a list of the parts you have created and the plays you have taken part in since your first appearance in public?"

"I first played for some time with the amateurs in New York and Brooklyn. I then went to the Union Square theatre for two seasons, after that to the Boston Globe for one season and then to Booth's theatre in this city. Next I supported John McCullough and afterwards starred in Juliet, Camille, Rosalind, etc. Subsequently I created the part of Cicely Blaine in the 'Galley Slave' and also starred in 'Two Nights in Rome,' playing the part of Antonia. The past year I have been playing in the 'Planter's Wife' and the coming season, as I have said, will be devoted to 'Her Second Love.'"

As the writer was returning home he fell into a train of musing and wondered if all the women in this land who are suffering could only know Miss Granger's experience and the remarkable results achieved by the pure remedy she used, how much suffering might be avoided and how much happiness secured.

Notes by the "Sun's" Naturalist.

In corners of a woodshed two spiders had suspended their webs. Each web had a funnel-shaped den into which the spider retreated with its captured insects, to feast upon them at leisure and in seclusion. One of the webs was destroyed, and its occupant took refuge in the web of his neighbor. The next morning a fly was thrown into the web. One of the spiders came forth and seized it, while the other looked on quietly from the top of the den. The harmony continued for several days, and until a large grasshopper was thrown in. One of the spiders approached the powerful prisoner cautiously and fastened him at several points. He either received a kick from the grasshopper or became tired, for he went back and his partner took up the work. The self-relieved spider hung on the mouth of the den with his head and forelegs above it, watching, and not without seeing something. The one that was binding the grasshopper stopped work to take a taste of him, and he did not stop tasting. The other spider moved uneasily for a second, then made a furious rush and overturned his greedy housemate, which sneaked back into the den.

The shell of a spider was seen on the web the next day.

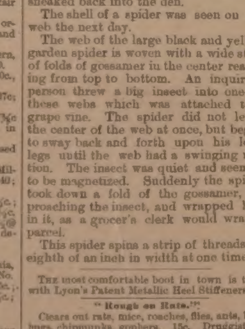
The web of the large black and yellow garden spider is woven with a wide strip of folds of gossamer in the center reaching from top to bottom. An inquiring person threw a big insect into one of these webs which was attached to a grape vine. The spider did not leave the center of the web at once, but began to sway back and forth upon his long legs until the web had a swinging motion. The insect was quiet and seemed to be magnetized. Suddenly the spider took down a fold of the gossamer, approaching the insect, and wrapped him in it, as a grocer's clerk would wrap a parcel.

This spider spins a strip of threads an eighth of an inch in width at one time.

THE most comfortable boot in town is that with Lyon's Patent Metallic Heel Stiffeners.

"Rough on Rats."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed bugs, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists.



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TRADE MARK
THE GREAT
GERMAN REMEDY
FOR PAIN.
CURES
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica,
Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache,
Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises,
Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites,
AND ALL OTHER BODILY PAINS AND ACHES.
Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a bottle. Directions in 11 Languages.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO.
(Successors to A. VOGELER & CO.) Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

He that shows a passion tells his enemy where he may hit him.

Youthful Follies

and pernicious practices, pursued in solitude, are fruitful causes of Nervous Debility, Impaired Memory, Despondency, Lack of Self-confidence and Will Power, Involuntary Losses and kindred evidences of Weakness and Lost Manly Powers. Send three letter postage stamps for large illustrated treatise suggesting unfailing means of complete cure. WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

A man may say too much even upon the best of subjects.

Gastrine.

This elegant preparation has been on sale since 1868, and is recommended for loss of appetite and general debility. Removes all unpleasant feelings after eating. Druggists.

Emulation is lively and generous, envy base and malicious.

We Advise It.

If your hair is thin and falling out, if you are becoming prematurely bald, if your hair is dry and sickly, use Carboline, the great natural Hair Restorer. One dollar a bottle.

How many things hath he to repent of that lives long?

MENSMAN'S PEPTONIZED BEEF TONIC, the only preparation of beef containing its *entire nutritious properties*. It contains blood-making, force generating and life-sustaining properties; invaluable for indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility; also, in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York. Sold by druggists.

THE world does not require so much to be informed as to be reminded.—Hannah Moore.

WEAK lungs, spitting of blood, consumption, and kindred affections, cured without physician. Address for treatise, with two stamps, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

AFFECTION is the broadest basis of a good life.

"Buchu-Paiba."

The quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. $1. Druggists.

Who goeth a borrowing,
Goeth a sorrowing.

WOODBERRY, Md.—Rev. W. J. Johnson says: "I have used Brown's Iron Bitters in my family, and they have proven a splendid health invigorator."

CHEERFULNESS is an offshoot of goodness and of wisdom.

MRS. COLE, of Windham, N. H., declares that her life was saved by Hood's Sarsaparilla. She had 37 terrible Scrofulous sores.

BE ignorance thy choice, where knowledge leads to woe.

BUCKHANNON, W. Va.—Drs. Newlon & Blair report that Brown's Iron Bitters are giving general satisfaction.

Never judge by appearances. A seedy coat may cover a heart in full bloom.

as a cure for heart disease, nervousness and sleeplessness, Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator is unsurpassed. Thirty years trial prove it. $1 per bottle at your druggists.

NATURE is wiser and mightier than doctors. She is in consort with eternal wisdom.

"In a Decline."

Dr. R. V. PIERCE: *Dear Sir*—Last fall my daughter was in a decline and everybody thought she was going into the consumption. I got her a bottle of your "Favorite Prescription," and it cured her. MRS. MARY HINSON,
Of all druggists. Montrose, Kan.

Delays increase desires, and sometimes extinguish them.

Mother Swan's Worm Syrup.

Infallible, tasteless, harmless, cathartic; for feverishness, restlessness, worms, constipation. 25c.

UNGRATEFULNESS is the very poison of manhood.

No matter what your ailment is, Brown's Iron Bitters will surely benefit you.

FOR SPECIAL RATES for advertising in this paper apply to the publisher of the paper. U32

Army Officer's Testimony.

Captain JOSEPH L. HAYDEN, residing at No. 821 Fourth Street, South Boston, Mass., formerly captain in the army, now with the Walworth Manufacturing Company, South Boston, writes, April 28, 1881: "While living in Cambridgeport my wife was afflicted with terrible pains in her back and sides, accompanied with great weakness and loss of appetite. She tried many so-called remedies without avail, growing rapidly worse, when her attention was called to Hunt's Remedy. She purchased a bottle from Lowell's drug store, in Cambridgeport, and after taking the first dose she began to feel easier, she could sleep well, and after continuing its use a short time the severe pains in her back and side entirely disappeared, and she is a well woman. Many of our relatives and friends have used Hunt's Remedy with the most gratifying results. I have recommended it many times, and as many times heard the same story. Hunt's Remedy is all that is claimed for it, and a real blessing to all afflicted with kidney or liver trouble."

Made a Man of Him.

Mr. C. O. WHEELER, No. 23 Austin Street, Cambridgeport, Mass., makes the following remarkable statement. On April 21, 1883, he writes as follows: "I have been troubled with kidney disease for nearly twenty years. Have suffered at times with terrible pains in my back and limbs. I used many medicines, but found nothing reached my case until I took Hunt's Remedy. I purchased a bottle of A. P. Gilson, 630 Tremont Street, Boston, and before I had used this one bottle I found relief, and continuing its use my pains and weakness all disappeared, and I feel like a new man, with new life and vigor. Hunt's Remedy did wonders for me, and I have no hesitancy in recommending it to all afflicted with kidney or liver diseases, as I am positive that by its use they will find immediate relief. You may use this letter in any way you choose, so that the people may know of a sure medicine for the cure of all diseases of kidneys and liver."

Pock-Marks REMOVED by Prof. Mendes' SPANISH LOTION. Price $1 per Case, sent post-paid to any address. EDWARD WILMOT. Sole Agent, 116 Ninth Ave., N. Y.

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For Singing Classes, Choirs, Conventions. (75 cents.) L. O. Emerson's newest and best work.

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MINSTREL SONGS, Old and New. ($2.00.) The sweetest melodies in the world. Plantation, Jubilee, Minstrel Songs.

WAR SONGS. (50 cts. paper; 60 cts. boards; 75 cts. cloth.) Patriotic and Memorial Songs, a great variety.

Anthem Books needed in every Choir:

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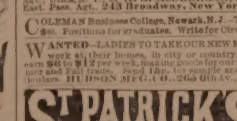
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

Chas. H. Ditson & Co., 867 Broadway, N. Y.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, by increasing vital power, and rendering the physical functions regular and active, keeps the system in good working order, and protects it against disease. For constipation, dyspepsia and liver complaint, nervousness, kidney and rheumatic ailments, it is invaluable, and it affords a sure defence against malarial fevers, besides removing all traces of such disease from the system. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.



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COLEMAN Business College, Newark, N. J.—Term $40. Positions for graduates. Write for Circular.

WANTED—LADIES TO TAKE OUR NEW Fancy work at their homes, in city or country, and earn $6 to $12 per week, making goods for our Summer and Fall trade. Send 15c. for sample and particulars. HUDSON MFG. CO., 265 6th Av., N. Y.

ST. PATRICK'S SALVE.
TRY IT USE IT
It relieves at once Burns, Piles, Chapped Hands or Lips, Corns, Bunions, Scalds, Bruises, Soreness of feet, hands, eyes, etc. Itching from any cause. 25c. Ask your druggist, or send to 89 Fulton Street, N. Y.

Home Items.

—"All your own fault
If you remain sick when you can
Get hop bitters that never—*Fail*.

—The weakest woman, smallest child, and sickest invalid can use hop bitters with safety and great good.

—Old men tottering around from Rheumatism, kidney trouble or any weakness will be almost new by using hop bitters.

—My wife and daughter were made healthy by the use of hop bitters, and I recommend them to my people.—Methodist Clergyman.

Ask any good doctor if hop
Bitters are not the best family medicine
On earth.

—Malarial Fever, Ague and Biliousness will leave every neighborhood as soon as hop bitters arrive.

—"My mother drove the paralysis and neuralgia all out of her system with hop bitters."—Ed. Oswego Sun.

—Keep the kidneys healthy with hop bitters and you need not fear sickness.

—Ice water is rendered harmless and more refreshing and reviving with hop bitters in each draught.

—The vigor of youth for the aged and infirm in hop bitters!

—"At the change of life nothing equals
Hop bitters to allay all troubles incident
Thereto."

—"The best periodical for ladies to take monthly and from which they will receive the greatest benefit is hop bitters.

—Mothers with sickly, fretful, nursing children will cure the children and benefit themselves by taking hop bitters daily.

—Thousands die annually from some form of kidney disease that might have been prevented by a timely use of hop bitters.

—Indigestion, weak stomach, irregularities of the bowels cannot exist when hop bitters are used.

A timely * * * use of hop
Bitters will keep a whole family
In robust health a year at a little cost.

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A NOTED BUT UNTITLED WOMAN.

[From the Boston *Globe*.]

Messrs. Editors:—

The above is a good likeness of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., who above all other human beings may be truthfully called the "Dear Friend of Woman," as some of her correspondents love to call her. She is zealously devoted to her work, which is the outcome of a life-study, and is obliged to keep six lady assistants, to help her answer the large correspondence which daily pours in upon her, each bearing its special burden of suffering, or joy at release from it. Her Vegetable Compound is a medicine for good and not evil purposes. I have personally investigated it and am satisfied of the truth of this.

On account of its proven merits, it is recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country. One says: "It works like a charm and saves much pain. It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Leucorrhœa, irregular and painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life."

It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the female system.

It costs only $1. per bottle or six for $5., and is sold by druggists. Any advice required as to special cases, and the names of many who have been restored to perfect health by the use of the Vegetable Compound, can be obtained by addressing Mrs. P., with stamp for reply, at her home in Lynn, Mass.

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